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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST.— PARIS: F. Temp. 13-8 (52-46). Tomorrow cloudy (53-41). Yesterday's temp. 9-3 (48-37). OAT: Cloudy. Temp. 10-5 (50-41). Tomorrow's. Yesterday's temp. 10-7 (50-45). CHANNEL: Ste. ROMM: Variable. Temp. 12-4 (55-34). YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 12-4 (50-39). Yes- r's temp. 9-8 (48-36).
INTERNATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Aus...ia ..... 10 S. | Lebanon 21.00
Belgium ..... 15 B.Fr. | Luxembourg .... 15 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 3 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 2 Dr.
Eire ..... 11 P. | Netherlands ... 1.25 Flor.
Finland ..... 2 F.M. | Nigeria ..... 45 K.
France ..... 2 F. | Norway ..... 2.75 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1.20 D.M. | Portugal ..... 10 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 10 P. | Spain ..... 25 Ptas.
Greece ..... 15 Drs. | Sweden ..... 2.25 S.Kr.
India ..... Rs. 4.50 | Switzerland ... 1.50 S.Fr.
Iran ..... 20 Rials | Turkey T.47
Italy ..... 350 Lire | U.S Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel ..... 1.0 2.40 | Yugoslavia ..... 7.50 D.



Associated Press.
ADDIS ABABA—Army veterans displaying placards in support of the military regime. ier (rear, on jeep) is one of guards at Grand Palace where Haile Selassie is held.

New Battle Breaks Out In Asmara

Ethiopia Vows 'Unity or Death'

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—Street fighting between secessionist guerrillas and Ethiopian government troops broke out for more than an hour in the Eritrean capital of Asmara tonight.

During the engagement—the most serious in the city in eight days—lights in the airport district went out, but it was not immediately known if the guerrillas had stopped the airport's operation.

Tonight, the guerrillas launched a second major attack aimed at Ethiopian military targets in Asmara, residents reported.

The attack came after a lull of just over an hour following an earlier battle between the secessionists and Ethiopian troops.

Eritrean sources in Addis Ababa said that the guerrillas' chief target now was Asmara airport, used by the central government to airlift troops to the province since the conflict erupted into civil war Jan. 31.

Unity or Death

The battle erupted only hours after the military government here declared that it would pursue a policy of "unity or death" and warned that it was capable of raising more than 6 million men to crush the Eritrean rebellion.

[In Beirut, the leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front, Osman Saleh Sabee, appealed to President Ford and to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today to turn down an Ethiopian government request for weapons, saying that they would be used for the "genocide of our people," United Press International reported.]

Earlier today, the leader of Ethiopia's ruling Military Council, Maj. Mengistu Haile-Mariam, said that the military government was determined to pursue its policy of crushing the Eritrean rebellion.

Maj. Mengistu called the Eritrean rebels "cowards" and said there were 6 million volunteers in the country, apart from the regular armed forces and paramilitary organizations, prepared to fight for the unity of Ethiopia.

"Our new government, a government that is just and fair to all, believes in Ethiopian unity or else death," Maj. Mengistu declared.

"We want a united Ethiopia, one Ethiopia, a Socialist Ethiopia," the major told the cheering crowd. "We do not want a total war in Eritrea. We are fighting only those who seek the breakup of Ethiopia. We want a peaceful solution in the province."

The Ethiopian leader made the statements in a speech to war veterans at the end of a government-organized demonstration for Ethiopian unity and against foreign supporters of the Eritrean secessionists.

Never to Arabs

During the demonstration, marchers chanted, "We will never give Eritrea to the Arabs." They also carried placards accusing some Arab states of exploiting the Koran for political purposes. Eritrea is predominantly Moslem.

The demonstrators marched in front of the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity, where 42 African foreign ministers were discussing the means of strengthening Arab-African unity.

At the same time, Ethiopian Air Force jets pounded targets near the Red Sea port of Massawa for the second consecutive day.

Reliable sources here said that the aircraft were striking at guerrilla strongholds near Mai Atal —about 12 miles outside Massawa —where guerrillas last Saturday turned back a convoy of fuel tankers heading for Asmara.



United Press International.
MEETING IN ZURICH—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the Shah of Iran at their news conference yesterday afternoon following talks on a variety of subjects.

Shah Says Israel Can Import Oil

To Replace Flow Of Sinai Fields

By Bernard Gwertzman

PARIS, Feb. 18 (NYT).—The Shah of Iran, after a discussion with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Zurich, seemed to assure Israel today that it could count on additional Iranian oil supplies if it returned captured Egyptian oil fields in the next round of Sinai negotiations.

At an impromptu news conference in Zurich's Dolder Hotel, the Shah was asked if Iran would step in with additional supplies if Israel was "compelled" to give up the Abu Rudeis fields, currently responsible for 55 per cent of Israel's oil supply, to Egypt as a result of Mr. Kissinger's forthcoming mediation effort.

"Our policy is to sell oil to those who will buy it," he said. "Once the tankers are loaded, where it goes is of no importance to us. We do not mind where it goes, because it is a purely commercial transaction for my country."

Lunch With Shah

Later, aboard Mr. Kissinger's Air Force jet en route to Paris, newsmen were told that Mr. Kissinger had discussed Israel's oil problems with the Shah during their 2 1/2-hour working lunch. They were advised that the Shah's comments in answer to the question about Israel should be regarded as significant.

It was also disclosed that Mr. Kissinger had held talks with Israeli officials in Jerusalem last week on questions relating to the possible return of the oil fields lost by Egypt during the 1967 war.

The Egyptians have insisted on the return of the Abu Rudeis fields and the strategic Sinai mountain passes of Mitla and Gidi as minimum requirements for a new Sinai accord, which Mr. Kissinger hopes to arrange when he returns to the Middle East next month.

Paris was Mr. Kissinger's last stop on a 10-day trip divided between the Middle East and Europe. The trip's principal goal has been to explore the possibilities for the new Sinai agreement.

Tonight, Mr. Kissinger met French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues who gave a dinner in Mr. Kissinger's honor at the Quai d'Orsay. Before returning to Washington tomorrow morning, the secretary will have breakfast with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysée Palace.

Mr. Kissinger's discussions with Israeli officials on oil were held Thursday night in Jerusalem. The Israeli side had earlier outlined the economic importance attached to Abu Rudeis during their talks last Tuesday.

Guarantees Sought

The Israelis have sought guarantees that if they gave up the fields they would be assured both of the means to pay for additional imported fuel, and of a steady supply during times of peace and times of tension.

The United States could help Israel with its balance of payments problems by economic aid to make it easier to purchase additional Iranian oil. Newsmen on Mr. Kissinger's plane were advised that Israel would need a few hundred million dollars a year in such assistance.

The Abu Rudeis fields now produce 75,000 to 85,000 barrels a day, according to Israeli officials. Israel has been buying the rest of its daily requirement of 160,000 barrels from Iran.

But Israeli officials have been concerned for some time that as the result of the Shah's growing friendship with the Arab states,
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

If Mother's Health in Danger

Some Abortions Legalized in Italy

OME, Feb. 18 (AP).—The stitutional Court ruled today abortion is legal in Italy never doctors determine that nancy is a serious threat to physical or psychological h of the mother.

e ruling said the current law ing abortion a crime cannot enforced when a woman's th is in question.

he Vatican reacted immeely, saying in a broadcast: e ruling is questionable and n extreme gravity because it s killing of the one to be ."

e court decision cut into the controversy which has pitted Catholic Church and Italy's inant Christian Democrat y against virtually everybody in this Catholic nation. The ing Fascist-era law says all ers in an abortion—from mother to the doctor, nurses aides—can be imprisoned rom two to five years each. e Vatican was clearly taken k by the ruling, coming from rt presided over by a Chris- Democrat, Francesco Boni-

e court acted on a request a Milan judge who had trying a woman who claimhe turned to abortion after rs warned her that pregy was tantamount to a death ct for her.

e ruling said:
egnancy can be interrupted its continuation can cause ious damage or risk to the ical and psychological health he mother—which is to be cally ascertained and is such it cannot be avoided in any way."

ide from health, the ruling no further specification of mstances under which abor- is not a crime.

also left a vacuum in not ying to what stage of pregy abortion can be legal and what are the requirements for proper medical consultation. The court said it was the Italian parliament's duty to define more detailed requirements for legalized abortion.

Last month, police raided a clandestine abortion clinic and arrested seven persons, including a doctor, nurses and militant abortionists. These included the secretary-general of the small Radical party, Giancarlo Spadaccia, and an anarchist woman leader, Adele Faccio, who expressed support for the clinic.

As Foreign Affairs Spokesman

Mrs. Thatcher Puts Maudling In the Tory Shadow Cabinet

By Richard Eder

LONDON, Feb. 18 (NYT).—Margaret Thatcher, the Conservatives' new leader, today brought Reginald Maudling, one of the party's best-known figures, out of semi-retirement and gave him a major political post.

Mr. Maudling, 57, who resigned as home secretary in 1972, will become Conservative spokesman on foreign affairs. The appointment was a surprise.

Mr. Maudling, once the main rival of former Prime Minister Edward Heath, resigned after the disclosure of a business connection with John Poulson, an architect jailed on corruption charges.

No charges were made against Mr. Maudling, but he has been criticized for carelessness in some of his business associations. He is regarded, however, as one of the ablest figures in the party and but for the Poulson affair it is likely that he would have been leader in Mrs. Thatcher's place.

After a week of speculation, the whole list of members of Mrs. Thatcher's new shadow cabinet was announced today.

Mrs. Thatcher has followed no discernible ideological line in her appointments. But she did not make the sharp turn to the
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



UPI.
Reginald Maudling

Officers Reverse Pledge

ortugal Military to Stay Active in Politics

SBON, Feb. 18 (Reuters).— Portuguese armed forces, the try's dominant political powince last April's military announced today that they d continue to play an active in politics after this year's ions.

a meeting late last night, officers of the Armed Forces ement reversed an original ge that they would return to barracks after the election of resident and a constituent mbly.

e movement approved the damental points of a plan for ing their decision into prac- and now is preparing to dis- it with the civilian political ies.

etails of the plan were not ealed, but a spokesman said t the armed forces' future role ld be more than that of a feree" between rival civilian ties, but would fall short of itary dictatorship.

he armed forces already exise great power through the itary ministers occupying imtant positions in the provinal government, the junta and watchdog Council of State.

ut the provisional government l the junta are due to be dis- ed after elections have been d for a legislative assembly t a president. These are tenively scheduled for this autn, six months after the April elections for an assembly to draw up a new constitution.

This would leave the armed forces operating only in the Council of State, which has influence in constitutional affairs but little effect on policy making. The armed forces were in this position immediately after last year's coup, when they stood by as the first civilian provisional government collapsed after three months.

"What we really want is to assure the continuation of the Armed Forces Movement in the [political] process beyond the elections for a legislative assembly," the spokesman told newsmen.

"The Armed Forces Movement intends to continue with active intervention in political life: We do not mean to be in the role of mere observers."

The Communist party predictably welcomed the move. It is eager to see the army continue in a prominent role, because it wants the army to be closely involved in social and economic reforms.

However, the other two parties in the coalition, the Socialists and the center-left Popular Democrats (PPD) are less enthusiastic.

The PPD secretary-general, Francisco sa Carneiro, earlier this month accused the Armed Forces Movement of usurping the role of the provisional government, taking sides with the Communists over a trade union law, and of promoting revolution instead of preparing for democracy.

The weekly newspaper Expresso said the plan of the officers was that all government legislation would have to be submitted for approval by the movement's Council of 20.

This council is headed by President Francisco da Costa Gomes, and includes the military ministers, the movement's seven-man coordinating committee and the junta.

OAU Members Urged To Open Lisbon Ties

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 18 (UPI). —The 42-nation Organization of African Unity yesterday recommended that member states establish diplomatic relations with Portugal following Lisbon's moves to dismantle its African empire.

A spokesman for the OAU denied press reports that at least 20 states were now willing to discuss the admission of South Africa into the organization. He said the subject has not been discussed. OAU members' ministers have been meeting here to draw up an agenda for a meeting of heads of state later this year.

Arabs Urged to Resist Kissinger Bid

Syria Opposes 'Partial Settlements'

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Feb. 18 (NYT).— President Hafez al-Assad of Syria is urging other Arab nations to resist "partial settlements" in the Middle East that could divide the Arabs.

Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam has carried messages expressing the Syrian President's concern over Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's step-by-step approach toward a peace settlement to King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, Sheikh Sabah A-Salem al-Sabah of Kuwait and Sheikh Zaid Bin Sultan, the ruler of Abu Dhabi and President of the United Arab Emirates.

According to diplomatic sources in Kuwait, Mr. Khaddam has warned of the danger of a military "neutralization" of Egypt through a partial withdrawal by Israel in the Sinai Peninsula linked to a commitment to nonbelligerency by President Anwar Sadat.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi are major oil producers and provide billions of dollars in military and economic support to Egypt, Syria and to a lesser extent, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Increased Concern

Syria's concern over the course of Mr. Kissinger's step-by-step approach to a Middle East settlement sharpened after the secretary of state visited Damascus last week and reportedly brought no prospect of a new Israeli withdrawal on the Golan Heights in the near future, if at all.

Al Ba'ath, the official organ of President Assad's ruling Ba'athist party, called yesterday for greater Arab unity "on all fronts," either for the establishment of peace or to prepare for the "coming battle."

Syria wants the Geneva peace conference reconvened for a comprehensive round of talks on all territorial and political issues, including the rights of the Palestinians to form a state.

Accord More Important

JERUSALEM, Feb. 18 (AP).— Israel's military chief of staff indicated today that an agreement with Egypt through the diplomacy of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was more important than keeping strategic defense positions in the Sinai desert.

Referring to the Mitla and Gidi Passes near the Suez Canal, the chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, said Israel's problem is "not so much the geographic passes but the political passes" it must traverse in peace talks with the Arabs.

Israeli control of the passes was the main subject of Mr. Kissinger's talks in Jerusalem and Cairo last week. Premier Yitzhak Rabin has said that Israel would surrender the passes only in return for a written Egyptian pledge to refrain from war.

Giving up the Sinai passes would be a risk, the Israeli commander said, "but it would be a mistake to look at it only from a military aspect."

Private Firm Flies Munitions To Cambodia in USAF Planes

By H.D.S. Greenway

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 18 (WP). —The U.S. Air Force planes that land daily at this blockaded capital, well within range of enemy rockets, bring in American ammunition from an American-manned air base in Thailand. The U.S. Air Force markings on the planes have been painted over.

The explanation is that the Air Force planes are on loan to a private company—Bird Air—which in turn is being paid by the Pentagon to bring supplies to Phnom Penh. The tanned, crew-cut pilots who fly the borrowed planes are not Air Force pilots. They are "retired" Air Force pilots who now work for Bird Air.

This somewhat complicated maneuver is designed to maintain the United States' "low profile" in Southeast Asia. Having civilian pilots do the job is supposed to make the American commitment to Cambodia less obvious.

Bird Air is not expected to do any fighting, and the use of civilian contracts as a substitute for U.S. military or paramilitary personnel is nothing new.

Air America was originally formed as a private company to perform duties not unlike those that Bird Air now performs. In time, however, the fact that the Central Intelligence Agency was involved in the Air America contracts overshadowed the cover that a private contract was supposed to provide. Air America came to be thought of as the air arm of the CIA—mainly because it was used extensively in the CIA's "secret war" in Laos.

When a coalition with the pro-Communist Pathet Lao was formed in Laos, the name "Air America" was too closely associated with the American paramilitary role in the country for the airline to stay. It was withdrawn, and today Bird Air runs two helicopters in Laos on a contract basis for the U.S. government.

Here in Cambodia, Air America's contract with the U.S. government—to provide a "logistics management assistance team" to advise the Cambodian Air Force
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Threat Is Made To Kill University Head in Beirut

BEIRUT, Feb. 18 (AP).— Dr. Samuel Kirkwood, president of the American University of Beirut, received a letter today threatening to kill him and destroy the institution unless 103 expelled students are reinstated, university spokesmen said.

Similar anonymous threats also warned students that their lives will be in danger if they remain at the university after today, a statement said.

A handwritten warning was delivered to Dr. Kirkwood through the institution's internal mail system. The warnings to students were found at the men's dormitory and at the door of the the chemistry building.

Many Feel Conference 'Has Gone on Too Long'

Soviet Drive to Reach European Security Accord Makes Headway

By Flora Lewis

GENEVA, Feb. 18 (NYT).—The Soviet campaign to win high-level endorsement of a new European security accord this summer is making headway because "everybody is getting tired of this conference and feels it has gone on too long," a senior Western delegate to the security conference said during the weekend.

The view was echoed by the leaders of neutral and Eastern European delegations, although they all also agreed that outstanding points of dispute remain of key importance.

One of the major questions remaining involves a proposal to require advance notice of military maneuvers and to invite to maneuvers observers from the other side, moves listed under the heading of "confidence-building measures."

As Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union was flying here Sunday to meet Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Moscow took the unusual step of announcing maneuvers it will hold in European Russia. In a statement on his arrival, Mr. Gromyko said he would use his visit here to "look around and see what is happening in Geneva. I think you will understand me correctly."

Mr. Gromyko's statement was taken as a reference to the slow progress being made at the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, which has been going on for two years. Moscow's announcement was seen as a conciliatory gesture timed to help Mr. Gromyko prod Mr. Kissinger for quicker conference results.

[In London, Prime Minister Harold Wilson said today that if rapid progress could be made on "two or three" issues still outstanding, there is good hope of convening a European security summit conference later this year, possibly this summer, UPI reported.

["We are anxious as early as possible to have the summit conference which has been talked about for five years," Mr. Wilson said to Parliament in a report on his visit to Moscow last weekend, UPI reported.]

The conference opened in Helsinki in 1973, after years of Soviet urging that all the nations of Europe should sign an agreement on security and cooperation. Thirty-five governments are participating—33 of them European, including the Vatican. The United States and Canada also are taking part.

An Eastern European ambassador said that when the work is finished, negotiators will have produced a "booklet of about 100 pages that will not only put a formal end to the Cold War but will create the foundations for a new European chapter."

The ambassador also said that while it will be very difficult to get agreement on the maneuvers' issue, he was confident that compromises could be reached before summer, when the Soviet Union would like to see a summit-level signing ceremony in Helsinki. "Nobody in the East wants the conference to break down over this," he said.

Western officials were not so confident. A well-informed neutral diplomat said he believed the West would let the negotiations fail rather than accept what are considered only token Soviet offers on confidence building.

During the meetings, delegates have spoken openly about what is going on and where their governments stand. However, since they agreed at the start that the sessions would be closed, no one is willing to risk being accused of violating confidence by being identified by name and country.

The most controversial part of the proposed three-section accord being prepared is the first chapter, dealing with direct security problems. Although agreement was reached last fall at West Germany's insistence that provision be made for "peaceful change" of frontiers as well as for the "inviolability" of boundaries, there is still a sharp argument on where the amendment proposed by Bonn should be placed.

As a chief delegate said, "This is a conference about words. That's the whole thing here, so everybody wants to be sure
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Debate on South Pacific Beach

U.S. Tuna Men and Ecuador Exchange 'Piracy' Charges

By Jonathan Kandell

SALINAS, Ecuador, Feb. 18 (NYT).—An elderly man with an old tripod box camera approached a young couple lying on a Pacific beach and said: "I can take your picture with the American pirate ships in the background."

Along the beach, youngsters trained binoculars on the eight tuna fishing boats anchored in the bay. Older Ecuadorans, drinking beer and eating marinated fish, debated what their government should do about them.

The boats—seven American and one Panamanian—were seized earlier this month for fishing within the 200-mile territorial limit claimed by Ecuador.

"When a few lousy Ecuadoran gunboats rule the Pacific Ocean, well I don't know what the world is coming to," said Capt. David Rico, the burly 53-year-old skipper and part owner of the A.K. Strom, one of the larger boats.

Reimbursed by U.S.

Ecuador has seized 97 U.S. tuna boats in the last 10 years. The U.S. government reimburses American fishermen for their fines and confiscated catches. The cost so far has amounted to more than $50 million and American taxpayers will be contributing $2.5 million more before Capt. Rico and his friends are allowed to sail from Salinas.

The arrangement dates from the early 1950s when the U.S. Congress passed the Fishermen's Protective Act after Ecuador, Peru and Chile made their 200-mile claims.

"If the U.S. government is going to keep paying tribute to these pirates, well it's not my money," Capt. Rico said.

"I tried to get the American ambassador out here on the boat," he said. "We would have sailed out of here with him, and who would have touched us? I could have made him famous, maybe even secretary of state."

"But he must have found out, because he insisted we meet in a bar ashore," the captain continued. "I told him that when we get out of here, I want the United States government to put machine guns on my boat, and I want missiles—same as they're giving those people in the Middle East—to repel these pirates. He didn't say nothing, just kept stroking his hair, kind of nervous, and downing another drink."

The ambassador, Robert Brewster, a career diplomat, has chosen instead to place an American consular officer aboard each of the ships while negotiations continue among the fishermen, the boat owners and the Ecuadoran and U.S. governments.

The Ecuadorans have stationed armed marine guards aboard the vessels to prevent the fishermen from making a nighttime getaway or pouring gasoline into the refrigerated holds before space is found ashore to store the catches.

The embassy has also set up a command post in a beach apartment. Most of the hotel rooms have been taken by tourists, who at this time of year quadruple Salinas's population of 12,000 or so.

"I would say I was pretty optimistic about the outcome of this whole thing until the Ecuadoran government announced they would confiscate the catch," said John De Witt, the U.S. consul general, who has been manning the phone and radio at the command post and pursuing a kind of shuttle diplomacy between the fishermen on the boats and the Ecuadoran officials ashore.

The fishermen—many of them naturalized U.S. citizens born in Portugal, Latin America, Italy or the Philippines—spend as much as 11 months a year at sea. The captains can make $100,000 a year while a crewman's take is more than $15,000. All income is based on the size of the catches.

Tuna, as the fishermen never tire of saying, is a migratory fish that knows no territorial bounds. The richest tuna schools tend to feed during the first three months of the year along the Pacific coast from Mexico to northern Chile.

During 1973 and 1974, a change in the ocean currents kept the tuna well to the north of Ecuador, and as a result no vessel was seized by this country.

Fines, Fees Raised

The Ecuadorans attributed the absence of tuna to overfishing and decided in December to raise sharply the fines leveled against unlicensed boats caught within the 200-mile limit. The government continued to allow boats to fish if they bought an annual license. But the fees were sharply increased and no licenses were granted to boats weighing more than 600 tons.

Most new American tuna fishing vessels—including Capt. Rico's and another of those seized recently—are over that weight.

"The first and second times I got seized it was pretty easy," Capt. Rico said. "They would hold me in Salinas for three or four days. I paid my fines, signed anything they wanted, got back to the United States and collected. But now they're asking too much. And even if I pay, they say my boat's too big and I can't get a license."

His ship was seized on Feb. 1, 80 miles off the coast. He had managed to avoid the patrol boats for a day by raising the Ecuadoran flag. They bypassed his vessel and instead seized a Panamanian tuna boat, El Pedro.

"I tried the world routine on them," said Atilio Gioello, the Italian-born skipper of El Perro. "You know, Panama being a fellow Latin American country. But I had my nets in the water, so I was dead."

Aside from the much heavier fines now being imposed, there are other signs that the easy-going arrangements of previous years are coming to an end.

For one thing, Ecuador has considerably increased its political and economic weight during the last two years, thanks mainly to oil discoveries that are calculated at more than five billion barrels in proved reserves.

The new oil wealth has sparked a strong sense of nationalism and an ambition to share in the exploitation of the nation's other natural resources, including fish.

"Twenty years ago, people thought we were crazy when we advocated the 200-mile limit," said Rodrigo Valdez, the deputy foreign minister, in an interview in Quito, the capital. "But now that thesis has come to be accepted by more than 50 countries. I have advised the American boat companies that the best way to solve this conflict is to go into joint partnership with us or rent Ecuadoran ships for fishing off our coasts."

The tuna fishermen—who played a major role in passing the Fishermen's Protective Act 20 years ago—now find themselves increasingly isolated even in the United States. Spurred by oil interests and salmon and lobster fishermen, Congress may pass a bill this year extending territorial limits to 200 miles. Fishing reserves now extend only 12 miles off U.S. shores.

Gandhi Foes Boycott Start Of Parliament

Opposition Planning Protest Campaign

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18 (NYT).—Key opposition parties boycotted the opening of India's Parliament yesterday amid plans to step up protest against the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The boycott of the inaugural speech yesterday by the country's 70-year-old President, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, was the first time that such a large opposition bloc had refused to appear at a president's speech.

Mr. Ahmed, the hand-picked choice of Mrs. Gandhi and largely a ceremonial figure, struck a somewhat confident note on the economic front, and said that the immediate food situation seemed promising and that inflation had begun to weaken.

The three-month "budget session" of Parliament was expected, nonetheless, to prove turbulent and to focus, in large part, on opposition attacks involving alleged corruption by officials of the ruling Congress party and India's serious economic problems.

The last session of India's Parliament was termed the bitterest in the nation's 27-year history, centering on a scandal that allegedly involved several Congress party members of Parliament and Lalit Narayan Mishra, a controversial railways minister.

Mr. Mishra was killed in a bomb explosion in the northeast state of Bihar last month. Although suspects have been seized, no formal charges have been made, and the murder remains unsolved.

The political mood in New Delhi is unsettled, resting largely on the ability of a disparate group of opposition parties to ally themselves under Jaya Prakash Narayan, a follower of Mohandas Gandhi. Mr. Narayan has mounted an anti-corruption drive.

In the past, efforts by opposition parties to merge, or even form a cohesive bloc, have collapsed because of ideological, religious and caste strains.

On Sunday, virtually all the opposition parties announced plans for a nationwide civil disobedience campaign, starting initially in four key states, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana in northern India, and Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, in central and western India.



United Press International.

AIRLIFT IN CAMBODIA—Emergency food supplies for refugees are unloaded from an Air America helicopter at Neak Luong, 30 miles southeast of the capital Phnom Penh.

USAF Planes In Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

on how to service its planes—expired at the end of 1974.

The contract was given instead to a new company called LMAT, Inc., the initials standing for logistics management assistance team. LMAT's president is listed on the contract as Gary Bisson of Washington, D.C.

But the change appears to have been little more than window dressing, however, for the personnel have remained the same. The old Air America director here, E.T. Griffis, became the LMAT, Inc., director on the first of the year. His office at the American Embassy, care of the Military Equipment Delivery Team, remained the same.

"It does not matter to me what they call it," said Jim Shultz, an LMAT employee and a 12-year veteran of Air America in Indochina. "As long as the checks come through just the same, I don't care who signs them."

Air America still flies into Cambodia from Vietnam, where it still flies under the old name, and Continental Airlines, another veteran of the Laos and Vietnam campaigns, has a contract with the U.S. government to fly between Bangkok and Phnom Penh three times a week.

Rockets Kill 5

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 18 (AP).—Khmer Rouge insurgents fired two rockets into a village near Phnom Penh's airport today, killing at least five persons and wounding 12, according to reports from the scene. Most of the victims were children.

The village is two miles west of downtown Phnom Penh. A third rocket fell on a nearby military helicopter landing pad, causing no casualties, the reports said.

Three rockets had struck the airport area earlier, but there were no casualties.

In northwestern Cambodia, government forces launched a drive to retake a district town and rice depot, the Cambodian military command said.

France Warns Ships to Avoid Area Near Nuclear Test Site

PARIS, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Government officials said today that France has established a "permanent warning" to ships to stay away from the immediate area of the South Pacific islands in the French nuclear testing grounds, indicating France's first planned underground nuclear tests could begin during 1975.

The government had no official comment on an announcement by the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency that the warning had been relayed to Japanese ships today.

Officials said privately that the "permanent warning" does not necessarily signal an immediate test.

They explained that the new underground test program would be an irregular affair and not necessarily a group of explosions within two or three months, as atmospheric tests were conducted in the past.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced on June 12, 1974, that France's 1974 atmospheric explosion series was its last and that thereafter France would conduct tests underground. Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Canada, Sweden and Peru had protested vigorously the atmospheric tests in the South Pacific.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing did not specify if the underground tests would begin in 1975, but today's disclosure of the "permanent warning" indicated they could.

The officials said underground tests could be staged during the winter months because explosions of nuclear devices deep in the earth do not require good weather.

The officials said the danger zone covered by the "permanent warning" was 30 miles around Mururoa and Fangataufa atolls.

Adm. Christian Claverie, commander of the French Pacific Fleet, announced that a 2,000-foot tunnel was being bored at Mururoa for underground explosions.

Front Bench For Maudling

(Continued from Page 1)

right that some of her backers hoped for.

Sir Keith Joseph, a leading advocate of tight money and social discipline, was given a new and possibly significant job as the man responsible for policy and research. The new shadow chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, is regarded as conservative on financial matters and liberal on social affairs.

Several members of the spokesmen belong to the party's liberal wing. Among them are William Whitelaw, who is deputy leader, Mr. Maudling and Ian Gilmour, who will be shadow home secretary.

Mrs. Thatcher also struck a balance between purging her old party rivals—the supporters of Mr. Heath—and preserving them. She has let go Robert Carr, who used to be deputy party leader and home secretary; Geoffrey Rippon, who was shadow foreign secretary, and Peter Walker, who was Mr. Heath's secretary for environment.

Of the Heath circle, however, she has promoted Mr. Whitelaw, Mr. Gilmour, Lord Carrington, who remains as opposition leader in the House of Lords, James Prior as spokesman on employment, and several others.

Mrs. Thatcher named Airey Neave, who led her successful campaign for the party leadership, as spokesman on Northern Ireland.

Mr. Maudling brings long experience to the Conservative front bench. One of the party's problems is that its principal figures have, by and large, less proven weight than do such Labor party leaders as Harold Wilson, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, Home Secretary Roy Jenkins and Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey.

Mr. Maudling also has some experience in foreign affairs—a quality almost totally lacking, in the new party leadership, including Mrs. Thatcher herself. He served for a time as colonial secretary, and led one of the early British negotiating teams at the Common Market.

He is regarded as a man with a brilliant mind but a certain indolence and lack of drive. "Reg has no edge; and Maudling is dawdling," was a jingle that used to circulate in the House when he fought Mr. Heath—not hard enough, as it turned out—for leadership of the party.

Continued Oil Flow to Israel Is Assured by Shah in Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

marked by his recent visit to Egypt, Iran might agree to cut off oil to Israel in time of crisis.

The Shah, who had been vacationing in the ski resort of St. Moritz, came to Zurich for the session with Mr. Kissinger, who flew to the Swiss city from London.

With Mr. Kissinger standing next to him in the packed, chandeliered room of the hotel, the Shah also said, in answer to questions, that he could not envisage the price of oil dropping.

"I am not one of those people who believe the price of oil should go lower," he said. "If you force it with your inflation, the price will go higher."

Mr. Kissinger came away from his meeting with the Shah apparently convinced that at next month's summit meeting in Algiers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the price of oil would not be raised. Newsmen were told that Mr. Kissinger would be "astonished" if that happened.

Talks With French

In their luncheon of caviar and roast beef—the Shah skipped the caviar—the two men also discussed the planned meeting of producer and consumer oil states, a subject of interest in Mr. Kissinger's talks with French officials as well.

The discussions about Israel's oil problem, in connection with the possible return of the oil fields, did not mean that Israel was ready to give them up, American officials said.

Rather, the subject has been studied so that if Israel received from Egypt the kind of political, nonbelligerency statements it was seeking, the technical problems would not stand in the way of an agreement, the officials explained.

Before leaving London this morning after talks with British officials, and breakfast with Margaret Thatcher, the leader of the opposition, Mr. Kissinger was asked about his discussions in Geneva the preceding two days with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

In those talks, Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Gromyko failed to reconcile their governments' views on how to proceed in the Middle East diplomacy.

Mr. Kissinger said at the London airport that he hoped the Soviet Union "will understand" that his diplomatic activity in the Middle East "is in the interest of everybody and we have always said a final settlement will require the cooperation and participation of the Soviet Union."

Soon after his arrival in Paris, Mr. Kissinger met at the American Embassy with Ireland's Foreign Minister, Garret FitzGerald, for an hour to discuss the European Economic Community's possible involvement in the Cyprus crisis.

Mr. FitzGerald, the current chairman of the Common Market's Council of Ministers, discussed the recent EEC declaration offering to help mediate the dispute between Greeks and Turks.

Lizzard Fossil in Russia

MOSCOW, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Oil workers have found a fossilized lizard which lived 200 million years ago, the first such discovery in the Soviet Union, the newspaper Turkmenskaya Iskra said.

Milan Guards Closed Alarm Before Theft

MILAN, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Night watchmen switched off the burglar alarm system in Milan's Gallery of Modern Art hours before thieves stole 28 paintings worth at least $5 million, police said today.

Investigators said they were probing into the possibility that the theft was an "inside job." But they said that first indications were that the watchmen switched off the alarm because it was oversensitive and often a gust of wind rattling a window was enough to set it off.

The paintings stolen yesterday included works by Gauguin, Cézanne, Van Gogh and Renoir.

Police said they questioned the guards for several hours.

They also said they searched the guards' houses with no result. They said they have found no evidence yet to back up a theory voiced in the press that the thieves may have had accomplices among museum employees.

The gallery's director, Mercedes Garberi Precedutti said the five guards have been laid off.

"Obviously sleep is what they wanted at night," he said. "This cannot be tolerated in a museum today."

The theft occurred 11 days after thieves took three Renaissance paintings from the Ducal Palace in Urbino. Authorities have since received several telephone calls demanding various ransom figures for the Urbino paintings but said none of them appeared to be genuine.

15 Croatians Sentenced

BELGRADE, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Fifteen Croation nationalists yesterday received jail terms ranging from 18 months to 13 years for anti-state activities, the Yugoslav national news agency Tanjug said.

Premier Pledges Mozambique Aid To Other Blacks

LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique, Feb. 18 (AP).—Premier Josquim Chissano, the black leader of the transitional government that is ruling this Portuguese colony until independence in June, said yesterday that Mozambique will support the struggle for black rule in neighboring Rhodesia and South Africa, always opposing the white regimes in the two countries.

Speaking at the first national congress held in a decade by Frelimo, the Mozambique liberation front, he said South Africa and Rhodesia are "hostile countries ... who still defend the system of racial discrimination and contaminate and oppress our brothers."

Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa told newsmen in Cape Town last night that his government is not opposed to an African government in Mozambique. But he said that if Mozambique is used as a springboard for attacks, South Africa will retaliate "with all the might at its command."

Mozambique's economy derives important benefits from fees for the transit of goods bound for South Africa through the harbor at Lourenço Marques and from the employment of 100,000 Mozambique blacks in South Africa.

British Envoy to Serve In Saigon, Cambodia

LONDON, Feb. 18 (UPI).—The British government, in an economy move, has decided that its ambassador to South Vietnam will double as ambassador to Cambodia, the Foreign Office said today.

John Bushell, now ambassador in Saigon, will serve in Phnom Penh. John Powell-Jones, Britain's previous ambassador to Cambodia, left there Jan. 2.

Factory Returned by Junta

Chilean Is Rebuilding Busine Seized Under Allende Regi

By Joanne Omang

SANTIAGO, Feb. 18 (WP).—Pedro Kahn swiveled his chair around and pointed out the plate glass window of his executive office in an industrial section of the city. "The workers came along here in a line and planted [Chilean] flags out there, and then they set up tents and cooking stoves and wouldn't let us out."

That was Feb. 4, 1972. The Marxist coalition government of Salvador Allende was 14 months old and the 80 employees of Mr. Kahn's copper, chemical and scrap metal refining plant were on strike for better wages. The government sent over a manager and Mr. Kahn, whose family began the plant in 1940, was out of a job.

Now he is back as general manager under Chile's military government, which restored the plant to him shortly after overthrowing the late Salvador Allende in the bloody coup Sept. 11, 1973. Mr. Kahn is a strong supporter of the junta.

His story is typical of many Chilean businessmen who say their enterprises disintegrated under the Allende government and who supported the junta with its firm economic and social control as the only solution to what they saw as total chaos.

Workers Like Sheep

"The strike didn't have anything to do with wages," said Mr. Khan, 32. "They would have found some way of not accepting our [wage] offer in order to take over."

Not all the workers favored the change, he said. "They're all like sheep. The one that speaks out the loudest, they all follow."

He said union leaders thought they would be put in charge once Mr. Kahn was gone, and were unhappy when they were not.

"The government promoted the office boy to office manager and so on. They would stop production to stage meetings, meetings all the time. Nobody would work overtime or at night because it was a workers' government and they were going to work when they thought it was right," Mr. Kahn said.

The firm was put in the hands of three different managers in 18 months, Mr. Kahn said—an electrical engineer, a teacher and a labor inspector. Employment rose from 80 to 140 and production fell off.

"Nobody knew anything about how to run this place. They had the same problem we had before the strike, trying to produce at prices that were set for political purposes, with no attention to costs.

Produced at Loss

"They produced at a loss but they got subsidies which we were unable to get. They just went to the central bank and received as much money as they needed to pay, never paying any attention to what they spent. There was absolutely no management. Their only job was to go to the bank and get the money."

The current government said such management practices were common as the Allende government installed inexperienced persons in important jobs throughout the economy and printed money to cover rising costs.

These practices were blamed for inflation approaching 1,000 per cent annually in the last days of the Allende era. The junta managed to cut inflation to 376 per cent last year, but only by imposing tight controls over the economy and on the political opposition that such measures would otherwise generate.

Mr. Kahn, unemployed, sold his car, his parents' home and his furniture for funds to pay lawyers to try to get his business back. He laughs in recalling that by playing a bit part in the leftist movie "State of Siege," which was filmed in Chile, he got enough money to buy a car at the official exchange rate. He then sold it on the black market and made 20 times his investment, he said, enough to live on for three months. The bit part he played was that of a CIA agent.

Eventually he became involved in the anti-Allende Civilian Defense Movement, a group that secretly organized middle-class Santiago neighborhoods into units prepared to repel any assault from the poor whose shanty towns girdle the south of the city to support any overthrow attempt.

"There is a lot of hate. They were threatening to the men and rape the women, take over the houses, you know. Even though they were in power they were still poor," he said.

On the day the military took over, the grounds of Mr. Kahn's plant were used as a supply depot for Allende trucks that supplied food, flour and milk to residents opposing the coup. There was heavy fighting in the industrial belt that included mortar fire on a neighboring factory—but Mr. Kahn's plant was not seriously damaged.

The new military government offered the plant back to Mr. Kahn on an as-is basis and on the conditions that he not ask the government help. Such conditions were universally offered to ex-junta returned businesses to private hands.

Mr. Kahn said the plant, worth $1 million when he left it, less than $100,000 when he got it back, and is again worth a million and growing. Although he says he got no special help from the government, he credits its policies with facilitating his recovery and helping him to being well-connected.

Getting restarted involved [illegible] to sales and supply agents to fulfill commitments abroad as well as to get at home. He expected to make a profit of 1974 to stabilize but did not and was able to begin work on a new shed area.

Now more than 60 per cent of Mr. Kahn's production is exported and the firm is the second largest of about a dozen like it in Chile.

Like the government, Mr. Kahn is worried about this year's prospects. With copper prices falling, his supplies are cheaper but competition for sales is stiff and markets have fallen off. His problem, he says, is an international one, "and at least the government makes decisions whether right or wrong, and not on political grounds either. I don't think a civilian government would have been strong enough to pull us through."

Mr. Kahn says he learned a great deal from the Allende interlude, which is still very painful to all Chileans, and runs his plant differently than he did before. He pays his workers about $106 a month, about five times the minimum wage, "because I don't think they can live on the minimum wage," he said.

He said he took no political reprisals against known leftist employees, insisting that the few workers who left after his return did so voluntarily. He admitted it was an unusual practice, but said most leftists now have trouble finding jobs.

"People think we'll run after three years of life and go back to the way it was before Allende, but we can't do that," he said. "The lesson is we can't be so completely divided between workers and owners. Sure, I'm making money now, but why should I keep all the benefits? We have to make sure the Allende years don't come back again—it was all such a bad dream."

Soviet Drive On Security

(Continued from Page 1)

they're exactly right and in the right place."

The second section of the accord, dealing with economic, technological cooperation, was given little difficulty and was virtually agreed.

The third section, on human contacts and exchange of information, caused problems last week but has now been advanced to where only a few details are in dispute.

But for all the fatigue and wear on nerves, even delegates who were inclined to brush off the conference as a futile exercise when it began now tend to see it as an important start on a long period.

Smaller and neutral countries always more enthusiastic about the conference where they have no much veto right as superpowers say it has turned out to be. As a delegate described it, the only way "to transform détente from just a matter of states to something for individuals, with human meaning."

Jail Raid Frees Leftist in Italy

ALESSANDRIA, Italy, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—A group of armed commandos, including at least one woman and four men, raided the prison here today and freed Renato Curcio, 33, who was arrested in September on charges of leading the extreme-left guerrilla movement known as the Red Brigades.

The Red Brigades, the most active group of leftist guerrillas in Italy, is best known for the kidnapping of Genoa magistrate Mario Sossi last April. He was released a month later.

Police said that one commando knocked at the prison's front gate today and when a guard opened the door, he found a gun in his face. The four then pushed inside. Two commandos cut the prison's telephone lines while the other rushed to the convicts' detention wing and freed Curcio.

Good-bye navy blue blazer?

NEVER! The perennial classic is single-breasted this year – and not just navy blue. Timeless elegance also in black, dark green or camel.

At Lanvin 2, you will find blazers in serge (690 francs) or lightweight wool and mohair (850 francs).

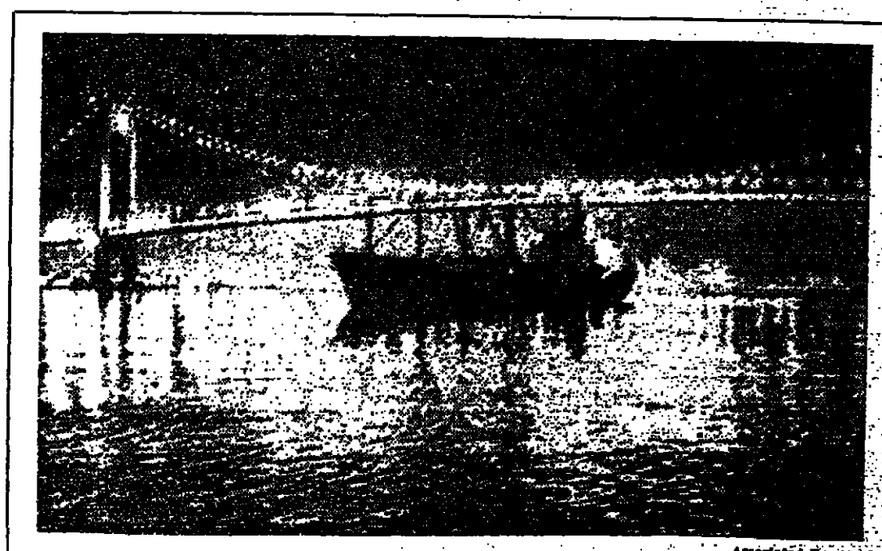
Something bolder? May we suggest a «natté» (990 francs) or one of several gabardine sport coats with reinforced elbows in the same fabric (990 francs).

And, for the perfect ensemble, assorted trousers in serge, worsted flannel or gabardine.



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Associated Press.

CALLING AT NEW YORK—The Onezhskiy-Zaliv, mother ship of a Soviet fishing fleet, entering New York Harbor after passing under Verrazano Narrows Bridge (in background) to land an injured sailor who was hospitalized there this weekend.

هكذا من الأصل

...gree on Anti-Recession Moves

...onomists at Meeting in N.Y. ...veal They Are Puzzled, Too

By Lee Dembart

...W YORK, Feb. 18 (NYT).—...y of economists and social ...rs got together here at a ...ence on full employment, ...ne of the few things that ...ed was that there is no ...agreement in academe on ...ought to be done than there ...overnment.

...on't know why anybody ... to economists anymore." ... Robert Lekachman, an ...ist at Lehman College, ...ged his audience at the ... That may have been the ...hing that anyone was con... of during the daylong af...

...ughout the conference, the ...holars and students were ...nted by eminent and repu... people examining the same ...and drawing different, if ...pposite, conclusions. For ... facts that were amassed ... side of an argument, an ... impressive number was ...y the other.

Definition Awaited

...ne workshop, Prof. Lekach... said he thought that the ...al Bureau of Economic ...ch "may soon be constrain... ed to invent a statistical definition of depression."

But a fellow panelist, Prof. Raymond Saulnier of Columbia University, who was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers during the Eisenhower administration, predicted that after three or four more bad months a recovery would begin that would peak by the end of 1976.

"We need a very big public-jobs program," said Prof. Lekachman, arguing that at least 2 million jobs were necessary and 3 million would be better. He said it would take $50 billion—$25 billion in tax cuts and $25 billion in government spending—to put things right.

But Prof. Saulnier had a different view. "A tax reduction at this time is likely to be absorbed in its effect on the economy," he said. "We ought to be depending more on monetary policy than on planned deficits in the federal budget.

"The economy is currently in the process of correcting excesses and imbalances," he said.

Admits to Confusion

Yet another panelist, Leon Keyserling, who was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Truman administration, argued at length against the conventional wisdom that low unemployment would bring high inflation. This seemed all right to Professors Lekachman and Saulnier, but yet a fourth expert, Prof. Lawrence Ritter of New York University, said he could never understand what Mr. Keyserling was talking about.

In Prof. Ritter's view, full employment was a fine goal but inflation; income distribution, equal opportunity for minorities, assistance to democratic governments in underdeveloped countries and holding down defense spending were all more important.

"We may get full employment, and so what?" Prof. Ritter asked. "We may be no better off than we are now."

To Prof. Saulnier, price controls were a failure. But Mr. Keyserling said they had worked during World War II and the Korean conflict and had failed in the Nixon years only because the government wanted them to.

To One Another

It was in the workshops that the experts addressed themselves to one another as much as to the issues.

"And now you have heard the indisputable truth," Prof. Lekachman said when he finished his presentation.

"I always wish that there were less disagreement," said Mr. Keyserling. "It comes from the remoteness of economists from the real world. They are inheritors of a tradition of economic teaching and study that is outmoded."

"That's economics," said Bill Bleyer, a graduate student in economics at Queens College. "The more you study the more you realize that no two people agree."

...S. Relaxes ...avel Ban on ...bans at UN

...Barbara Bright-Sagnier

...SHINGTON, Feb. 18 (WP). ...U.S. government has liber... its strict travel restrictions ... on Cuban diplomats at the ...e State Department con... yesterday.

... move was interpreted by ... in Congress as a concil... gesture toward Cuba. On ... Havana, members of Con... have often been told by the ... that the travel restrictions ... constant irritant.

... relaxed rules allow the ... to travel 250 miles out of ... York City. They were ...ly restricted to a 25-mile ... Among other things, the ... will allow the Cubans to ...ashington.

...ate Department spokesman ...he relaxation, decided on ..., represents "no change" ...S. policy toward Cuba and ...overnment of Premier Fidel ... But a congressional ... said it was "disingenuous" State Department to deny ...nge in policy. "It's another ...oward change," he said. ... will be others as we go

...Senators' Suggestion

...ng the travel restrictions ...ggested by Sen. Claiborne ...-R.I., and Jacob Javits, R- ... a joint report after a four... sit to Cuba last fall.

... Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., ...urged extending greater ...rights to the Cubans in ...ork after a week's trip to ...land in December. Sen. ...ly called the decision a ...te step toward improving ...s with the republic of

... State Department said the ...ral gesture was made "to ... restrictions against Cuban ...ats in line with those on ...her Communist countries." ...estrictions vary consider... ...sentatives of other Con... ...nations with which the ... States has no diplomatic ...s—Albania and North ... for example—are limited ...iles from New York.

...Cuban Ambassador to the ...cardo Alarcon, said yester... ...at his mission had not ...icially been notified of the ..., but he said he was pleas... ...he "gesture."

...ve had to turn down uni... lecture requests" because ...25-mile restriction, he said.



United Press International

HELPING HAND—Margaret Truman Daniel, daughter of the late President Truman, getting help from former Sen. William Fulbright at George Washington University convocation in Washington. She received an honorary degree.

CIA Probers Hear Former Security Chief

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP).—Former Central Intelligence Agency security chief Howard Osborn was questioned for more than three hours yesterday by the Rockefeller commission about the agency's domestic surveillance activities.

Mr. Osborn, whose office conducted an operation which CIA director William Colby has said infiltrated agents into radical groups in the United States in the late 1960s, was the first of the dozen witnesses who have appeared before the panel to be represented by an attorney.

According to knowledgeable sources, an inter-office memo dated Feb. 6 had warned agency employees that they might be prosecuted for past practices and advised them to retain private counsel.

The commission chairman, Vice-President Rockefeller, indicated that Mr. Osborn had not invoked the right against self-incrimination contained in the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Osborn refused to make any comment to reporters, saying that he has "never commented or talked to the press."

Kept in the Dark

The other former CIA officers, Raymond Rocca and Scott Miler, also testified before the commission at its sixth weekly meeting. Mr. Rocca and Mr. Miler served under former CIA counter-intelligence chief James Angleton, who last week reportedly told the commission that he had been kept in the dark about the activities of a secret unit which Mr. Colby has acknowledged kept files on 10,000 American citizens.

The commission operated for most of the day at half-strength, with four of its eight members, including Mr. Rockefeller, absent. Mr. Rockefeller joined the hearings in mid-afternoon just as Mr. Osborn was completing his testimony.

For the first time in five weeks, former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California was present for a commission meeting. Mr. Reagan said that he had read transcripts of all the sessions he has missed and that he is confident he has "a grip" on the material.

Mr. Osborn, who headed the office of security from 1964 to 1974, is regarded as a central figure in both the Rockefeller inquiry and past investigations of CIA involvement in Watergate.

For Pollution Control

High Court Rules Nixon Fault In Impounding Allotted Funds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP).—Former President Richard Nixon exceeded his authority in withholding $9 billion authorized by Congress for pollution control, the Supreme Court declared unanimously today.

It was the first time that the Supreme Court has ruled on a presidential impoundment of funds, although numerous impoundments were struck down by lower federal courts during the Nixon administration.

Congress has since passed legislation giving itself power to control such impoundments.

In other action today, the court:

- Ruled that a criminal suspect cannot be jailed for an extended period solely on the word of a prosecutor with no opportunity for a preliminary court hearing.
- Agreed to decide whether police need a warrant to make an arrest in a public place.
- Agreed to bar the state of Missouri from enforcing a 1974 law restricting abortions pending an appeal of a lower-court ruling that the law is constitutional.

Speaking through Justice Byron White, the Supreme Court said that the act under which the pollution-control money was appropriated "was intended to provide a firm commitment of substantial sums within the relatively limited period of time in an effort to achieve an early solution of what was deemed an urgent problem."

"We cannot believe that Congress at the last minute scuttled the entire effort by providing the executive with the seemingly limitless power to withhold funds from allotment and obligation," Justice White said.

Seven of the justices joined in full in Justice White's opinion. Justice William Douglas concurred in the result although not necessarily in all of the reasonings.

In 1972, Congress authorized appropriations not to exceed $5 billion for fiscal year 1973, $6 billion for fiscal 1974 and $7 billion for fiscal 1975 for sewage treatment grants.

Russell Train, then administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, acting on Mr. Nixon's orders, allotted $2 billion for 1973, $3 billion for 1974 and $4 billion for . 75.

The city of New York challenged the Nixon administration's failure to allocate the full amount. The bill authorizing the funds was passed over Mr. Nixon's veto.

The Supreme Court's decision upheld a ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington that the administration was obligated to allocate the full amount.

The government contended that the impoundments were authorized under a 1972 amendment inserting the words "not to exceed" in the legislation under which the funds were authorized.

The court said, however, this language "reflects the realistic possibility that approved applications for grants from funds already allotted would not total the maximum amount authorized to be appropriated."

The language did not, the court said, excuse the administration from allotting the full amount.

At the same time, in an unsigned opinion, the court sent a similar challenge of impoundment back to the U.S. Circuit Court in Richmond, Va., to be reconsidered in light of today's decision in the New York case.

The Richmond court, acting on a challenge by a Virginia environmental group called Campaign Clean Water, Inc., had ruled that the administration did have the power to control or delay allotments.

Fulbright Claims Jackson Harmed U.S.-Soviet Deal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP).—Former Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., yesterday blamed Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., for the collapse of the U.S.-Soviet trade agreement and the cutback in Jewish emigration from Russia.

"Senator Jackson and his supporters are entitled to full credit for the results," Mr. Fulbright said in a speech at George Washington University.

"Most likely if Mr. Jackson and his allies had been able to restrain themselves from boasting of their 'victory,' the Russians, for the sake of trade and credits, would have gone along with an informal arrangement for freer emigration," Mr. Fulbright said.

Turning to the Ford administration's statement that if Congress does not approve emergency assistance for South Vietnam and Cambodia it will be responsible for the loss of those countries, Mr. Fulbright said Congress should accept that responsibility.

"Our security is not threatened in Indochina; the costs are exorbitant; and the people of those tortured lands are being subjected to an unending bloodbath far worse than anything that might follow a Communist victory," Mr. Fulbright said.

Ehrlichman, Mardian Out of California Bar

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—The California Supreme Court has suspended former presidential aide John Ehrlichman and former assistant U.S. Attorney General Robert Mardian from practicing law in the state.

The suspension follows their conviction on charges of plotting to cover up the Watergate break-in.

After Boston Manslaughter Conviction

Abortionist Given Probation, Appeals, Is Offered Job Back

BOSTON, Feb. 18 (AP).—Dr. Kenneth Edelin was sentenced today to a year's probation for his manslaughter conviction in the death of an aborted fetus and later filed an appeal of the conviction.

Dr. Edelin was immediately invited to return to work at Boston City Hospital, where he performed the abortion on Oct. 3, 1973. His attorney said that the 36-year-old obstetrician was ready to return.

Dr. Edelin's lawyer filed his appeal notice at Suffolk Superior Court this afternoon.

The attorney, William Homans, said that he would base the appeal on the contention the conviction went against the weight of the evidence in the six-week jury trial that ended Saturday, and on the contention that the doctor had not been duly informed that his medical procedure could be grounds for a manslaughter charge.

Superior Court Judge James McGuire, who could have sentenced Dr. Edelin to up to 20 years in prison, said that he would stay Dr. Edelin's sentence pending the outcome of the appeal. He made the statement after issuing the probation sentence, which Dr. Edelin called "extremely fair."

After the prosecutor failed to recommend a sentence, the defense counsel asked the judge for leniency because "Dr. Edelin is not an individual who has any violence in his heart."

The physician said today that "the thing I want to do most is kind of fade away into obscurity and practice medicine." He had declared yesterday that he would continue to perform abortions if allowed to.

He said then: "I have not done anything which was illegal. I will continue to do abortions. They are a woman's right, and it is better if they are done in a hospital setting by someone who is trained.

Officials at Boston City Hospital and two other institutions here, Beth Israel Hospital and Boston Hospital for Women, said that they will continue to perform various kinds of abortions despite the Edelin conviction.

Dr. Louis Burke, director of clinical obstetrics at Beth Israel, said the hospital will change its policy on hysterotomies—the type of abortion performed by Dr. Edelin, in which an incision is made in a woman's abdomen—so that life-saving services will be immediately available in case a fetus is born alive.

"Now, since the conviction of Edelin for doing a hysterotomy, most of us fear this type of prosecution could happen to us," Dr. Burke said.

Boston police said yesterday that at least three members of the jury that convicted Dr. Edelin had received telephone threats on their lives since the conviction.

Last evening, an estimated 2,000 to 3,000 people carried placards and candles as they rallied on the Boston Common in support of Dr. Edelin. The crowd marched peacefully through downtown Boston, singing and chanting.

Nigeria Military Warns Civilians Not to Try Coup

LAGOS, Feb. 18 (AP).—Nigeria's military authorities will not hesitate to execute politicians found subverting the regime, a military leader has warned, according to a newspaper report here today.

The governor of the country's Rivers State, Navy Comdr. Alfred Diette-Spiff, was quoted in an interview with the Nigerian Observer of Benin as saying that politicians were attempting to stage a civilian coup d'etat in Nigeria.

Comdr. Diette-Spiff said he believed that politicians, unhappy about the decision by the military authorities to scrap 1976 as the date for a return to democratic rule, were behind the current wave of student unrest in the country.

Three of Nigeria's six universities were shut down in the past week after students boycotted classes, set up barricades, burned government cars and scrawled wall slogans demanding the resignation of Nigeria's military ruler, Gen. Yakubu Gowon. They accused his eight-year-old regime of corruption and repression.

Soviet Sea Resort Covered by Snow

MOSCOW, Feb. 18 (AP).—The usually sun-soaked Black Sea resort of Sochi is buried under a blanket of snow, in some areas nearly 5 feet deep, the press reported today.

Pravda said electricity was knocked out in much of the coastal area because of snow weighing down the lines. And, the paper said, tourists and residents helped save thousands of evergreen trees by sweeping snow from the branches.

Sochi is approximately on the same latitude as the French Mediterranean coast. It is a popular Soviet resort which expects to have "more than three million working people [visit] this year."

French Fishermen Protest, Block Ferry

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, France, Feb. 18 (AP).—Fishermen from the port of Etaples today blocked the entrance to Boulogne harbor and forced a car ferry to return to England. The blockade by 70 boats was part of a protest against a price squeeze that has reduced take-home income from fishing.

The fishermen had announced a 72-hour strike. A delegation of Etaples fishermen in Paris yesterday occupied offices at the Merchant Marine Administration for two hours.

'Nixon Tapes' For $10 Are Something Else

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Feb. 18 (AP).—Mail-order advertisements are appearing in U.S. newspapers offering the reader a copy of the "Nixon tapes" for $10.

Police here, where former President Richard Nixon makes his home, say that instead of getting a recording of White House conversations, a respondent receives a 30-minute tape of old Nixon speeches.

"But there's nothing we can do," said Detective St. Arden Saunders following an investigation of possible mail fraud. The ads list a San Clemente post office box for replies and the probe was prompted by complaints to police here from around the country.

Sgt. Saunders said that what respondents receive are Nixon tapes, even though they are not the famed Watergate tapes that led to Mr. Nixon's resignation last August.

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A Variety in California Married Life

...iddle-Aged 'Swingers' at 'Adult Motels'

...ANGELES, Feb. 18 (NYT). ...20, when "swinging" was ...atively new in American ... mores, an enterprising ...od attorney converted a ... downtown motel into a ... suggestively furnished ...hment aimed at middle- ...middle-income married ... and called it "The Ex... e.".

... then, similar establish... called adult motels, have ... up here. Authorities say ...are 6 to 10 in Southern ...ia. Business is thriving. ...ners say, because adult ... are an idea "whose time ...ne."

...he Experience, many of ... rooms had been reserved ... advance for Valentine's ...t Friday and for the entire

... years ago, when The Ex... e first opened, the motel's ...er was arrested three times ... first year on obscenity ...s stemming from the show... pornographic video tapes ...ed-circuit television, which ...cature of all adult motels.

...ood Police Ties Now

... then, a new city admin... ...n with a different view ...mless crime has taken over ...day, according to The Ex... perience's owner, Don Leon, an attorney, relations with the police are friendly and several police and city officials are regular visitors with their wives at the motel.

"It's been successful on an increasing level," Mr. Leon said, while refusing to disclose the motel's income.

Mr. Leon conceived the idea of setting up The Experience when he read a magazine article about X-rated films being introduced into Japanese motels. He decided that his motel, on a downtown business street, was "the perfect place" for a similar effort.

The beds were replaced by water beds with fur bedspreads, mirrors were hung on the walls and ceilings and the rooms were decorated with dimly lit chandeliers. Closed-circuit television was installed in the rooms.

A similar establishment, also called The Experience, was opened more recently in Sacramento, with round water beds and purple-painted walls.

Mr. Leon and other owners of adult motels say they cater to a clientele that is predominantly over 35 and spans a wide economic group.

At the Kona Motel in Orange County, the day manager, Virginia Court, estimates that 80 per cent of the patrons are married couples.

Calls to Baby-Sitters

The manager of The Experience, Mrs. Lois Mansfield, estimated that more than 50 per cent of her patrons are married and to each other. She said: "The way we know they are married is the first thing they do is get in the room and call the baby-sitter."

One woman, a family therapist in her mid-30s who visits The Experience with her husband, said she had been apprehensive at first about "meeting all kinds of inferior people, people you wouldn't want to associate with," but instead found that the other patrons were "middle-class and looked very married."

Rates vary from motel to motel and depend on the number of couples renting the room. Groups are permitted although in most cases single women, but not single men, are refused rooms.

The length of a visit also varies. A Louisiana couple, in town for a garment convention, spent almost a week at The Experience, the longest stay to date.

The record for the shortest stay was recorded by a local businessman who checked in with a woman friend at 10 a.m. one weekday morning and checked out at 10:17 a.m.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Wednesday, February 19, 1975 *

The Process of Mideast Peace

The outlines of a significant Israeli-Egyptian agreement are within sight, if not yet within reach, as a result of the latest round of indirect negotiations conducted by Secretary of State Kissinger. Israel would pull back further into the Sinai, yielding the symbolically and militarily important Gidi and Mitla passes and the Abu Rudeis oil fields. Egypt would offer a qualified pledge not to start a war to regain the part of its territory still under occupation. Israel would then take part in a similar exchange of Israeli territorial concessions on the Golan Heights for political concessions by the Syrians. Somehow at some point all the parties would wend their way to Geneva to continue work on other aspects of a final settlement.

Whether such a process can move forward remains problematic. It is a time for crossing fingers, not for celebration. The national political equations are crucial. In Israel, Premier Rabin must satisfy a suspicious populace and a strong opposition that the basic deal—a tangible piece of territory for an intangible piece of "peace"—is better than the alternatives of stonewalling and thus tempting an early resumption of war. And of course for Israel *any* course is a tremendous gamble, to be proven right or wrong only by future events.

We believe the proposed deal is a good and fair one. We believe that by its provision of arms and assurances and good offices, the United States has earned Israel's confidence in the step that is contemplated. But we say this aware that while for Washington the stakes are large, for Israel they are overwhelming. Squeezed between its Arab foes and its American friends, Israel faces a lonely and fateful choice. It will be under heavy pressure in the weeks ahead to accept the Kissinger arrangement. Its anxieties deserve full understanding.

In Egypt, President Sadat has made a bold investment in American diplomacy. He allowed his Soviet connection to fray, thereby restricting his access to the arms and support with which to stiffen his bargaining position vis-à-vis Israel. To be sure, it is territory and its overlay of national pride which drive Egypt. No question of its ultimate acceptance or survival as a nation is involved. Yet if Mr. Sadat does not get what he needs from his American connection, then at least his political survival and the whole moderate position in Egypt come into question and at most the Mideast swings back toward another war, another oil crisis, another great-power imbroglio.

Even if the currently discussed deal is consummated, Mr. Sadat will be in a delicate situation, vulnerable to domestic and Arab world charges that he has yielded the leverage—the credible threat of returning to war—by which to redeem his pledges of reclaiming all lost Arab territory and of advancing the Palestinian cause. Yet the thrust of his policy is that Egypt, to help its impoverished masses, must move toward formal side-by-side coexistence with Israel, though, regrettably, Egypt may not yet be ready for the kind of open and expanding relationship which is Israel's heart's desire.

Until one knows—as the years pass—whether the result of this process is war or peace, one cannot properly assess Henry Kissinger's contribution to it. The thread on which historical reputations hang is not only thin but long. It can be said now, however, that he has shown uncommon seriousness and, in the face of criticism and various adversities, uncommon steadfastness. His basic approach—reliance on American mediation to proceed step by step in the Mideast, rather than reliance on joint Soviet-American management of the problem in its entirety—may not have been fully validated, but it has at least brought the parties this far. Large and difficult problems lie ahead, particularly in respect to the Palestinians. But meanwhile, Secretary Kissinger and President Ford, whose basic responsibility American diplomacy remains, should be commended.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Korean Prospect

Insecure dictators have a habit of demanding votes of confidence, as President Park of South Korea has just done. Apparently realizing that his repressive rule had provoked not only opposition at home but criticism abroad, he staged a referendum intended to diminish both. Voters were invited to say whether they favored his "major policies"—a choice between keeping him in power and chancing the unknown. While muzzling the opposition, the government propagandized its own point of view as "information." By government count—there was no other—President Park won three to one. South Korea remains safe for dictatorship.

Or does it? To give Mr. Park the best of it, he believes that in a time of economic crisis, continued North Korean hostility and international flux, South Korea needs his kind of strong rule. But a full quarter of those who voted the other day dared to disagree. And the brave political opposition in South Korea includes a large part of the most aware citizens of that country. They evidently believe South Korea needs a more democratic and flexible leadership to cope with its extraordinary difficulties.

Regrettably, the United States has put itself almost completely in President Park's corner. Visiting last fall, Mr. Ford did not indicate by word or gesture anything but full support for Mr. Park's personal leadership and for his national policies as well. Evoking the familiar images of Korean war solidarity and sacrifice, President Ford reaffirmed the American guarantee and American aid. To be sure, the Congress, reacting to Mr. Park's record on human rights, has trimmed and restricted military aid. But Mr. Ford has offset that suggestion of American disenchantment by delaying further withdrawals of American troops; 40,000 remain.

The fact is that there is a major gap in American policy toward Korea. Of those American allies involved in political/military disputes with their neighbors, South Korea is one of a very few that the administration is not actively urging to reach a peaceful settlement. The administration has a military policy but not a diplomatic policy. It offers token support to Seoul's "dialogue" with Pyongyang, but this dialogue, once considered a promising start toward peaceful coexistence of the Koreas, has become a sterile slanging match—in part because Washington provides Seoul with so little incentive to make it anything else. Aside from occasional signs that future Korean security must be worked out in an evolving post-Vietnam pattern of regional cooperation, the administration offers no ideas on how this is to come about. One alternative—American disengagement—is explored in the latest issue of Foreign Policy magazine.

It is not enough, then, to deplore the lengthening shadow which President Park is casting over democratic prospects in Korea. It is necessary to understand that his style of domestic rule is part and parcel of a rigid anti-Communist foreign policy that cannot be in the American interest to sustain indefinitely. Meanwhile, the possibility of war on the Korean peninsula—launched by either North or South—cannot be entirely ruled out. Here one should note that the 40,000 American troops in the South include the Army's nuclear-armed Fourth Missile Command. The administration should be encouraged to report what steps it is considering to ease tensions, promote a local settlement and diminish direct American involvement in that troubled part of the world.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bentsen Announces

Can a suave millionaire from the executive suites of Houston find success as the leader of a liberal, sometimes radical, party? That is a question posed by the presidential candidacy of Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas. Even though he is almost totally unknown to the public, Sen. Bentsen is seeking national office on the basis of a solid background of service in both Houses of Congress and experience in law and business.

The surprising feature of Mr. Bentsen's candidacy is that he is a moderate conservative aspiring to leadership in a party that is predominantly liberal and that in its last campaign adopted a rather radical platform. The Democrats both in the nation and even more so in Sen. Bentsen's home state of Texas have always been an umbrella party providing political shelter to diverse liberal, radical and conservative elements; but not for 50 years since the exhausted delegates to the 1924 convention compromised on John W. Davis have the Democrats chosen a conservative as their nominee.

There are political observers who believe Sen. Bentsen's real objective is to land on the national ticket as the vice-presidential running mate of a Northern liberal, much as Lyndon Johnson was teamed in 1960 with John F. Kennedy. But political ambition being inherently boundless, Sen. Bentsen can undoubtedly envisage a complicated scenario in which he emerged at the head of the ticket. This political speculation aside, the Bentsen candidacy serves a useful purpose because it affords Democrats the opportunity to hear a skilled and reasoned presentation of a moderate viewpoint.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

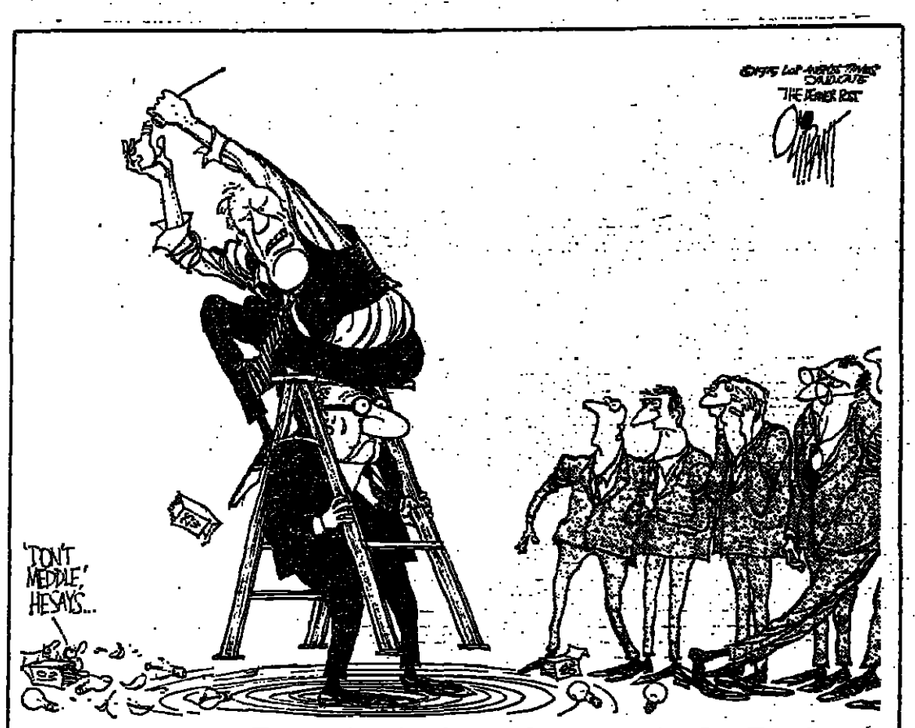
February 19, 1900

LONDON—Two elephants belonging to Sanger's Circus broke loose in the Crystal Palace yesterday afternoon. One killed his keeper in escaping, and afterwards it was necessary to shoot and kill the beast. The other escaped altogether, and had not been captured up to a late hour last night. Mr. Sanger, two hunters with elephant rifles, two elephants and scores of policemen are looking for the other beast, trying to lure him back. He, too, will be shot if necessary.

Fifty Years Ago

February 19, 1925

WASHINGTON—The much advertised report that (Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of the Army Air Service, was to be put on the carpet by President Coolidge, the latter reported as having summoned him for disciplinary purposes, dissolved into thin air today when the Army officer did not go to the White House and denied the report in his testimony before the House Aircraft Investigating Committee. However, the airplane-battleship controvesy is still unresolved.



'You Congress Types Are So Damn Smart With This Foreign Policy Stuff—Help Henry Turn the Ladder!'

The Gift-Horse's Mouth

By C. L. Sulzberger

KHARTOUM, Sudan.—Americans are often regarded as strange creatures and one of their eccentricities, as seen by many other countries, is insistence that their public servants should not accept gifts from governments abroad. For a long time this even applied to foreign decorations for civilian officials, but it is now permissible to receive these on a postponed basis—for display after retirement.

The greatest dilemma posed is in the Arab world. Arabs are by tradition unusually generous to their guests and now, thanks to petroleum, some are astonishingly wealthy. The result is that presents they offer their official visitors are often of immense value.

That fact has prompted certain distinguished people to become what one might call trophy-collectors. At least two royal European couples make an unusual number of trips to Saudi Arabia, across the Red Sea from Sudan, in order to cadge expensive gifts.

Agnew's Visit

When Spiro Agnew visited that country in 1971, he was preceded by a State Department cable suggesting the (then) vice-president would consider a gold-and-jewel handled and scabbarded dagger an appropriate present. Such articles are frequently worth between $20,000 and $40,000.

A distinguished U.S. senator accepted a diamond and emerald necklace for his wife from the sheikhdom of Abu Dhabi. This was subsequently turned over to Washington—but months after such action had first tactfully been suggested and only following exposure of widespread violations of the U.S. anti-gift credo.

The problem for upright American officials is to persuade their compatriots to stick by our puritanical traditions and at the same time to avoid offending hospitable Arab leaders who are in no sense seeking to corrupt foreigners but merely to carry on the ancient custom of largesse.

In Saudi Arabia during 1974 the matter was given unusual emphasis. The head of a sub-Saharan African state visited Jiddah and was handed a $10-million check by King Faisal who wished the money used to help his visitor's hungry land.

Instead the money showed up in the recipient's personal Swiss bank account. This encouraged Faisal to institutionalize foreign aid. Last July his country launched its first substantial program of foreign economic assistance.

Decorum

The moral issue particularly involves the United States because of its strict heritage of decorum. When Mrs. Nixon accompanied the former president to Saudi Arabia, King Faisal's government decided to give her a native dress and what was described as "a single strand of pearls."

The decision was communicated to James E. Akins, a remarkable U.S. ambassador, who said O.K. for the dress, nix for the pearls. He was later told the "single strand" had taken 15 years to assemble and was valued between $60,000 and $100,000.

When arrangements were made for the Saudi Arabian visit of Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. William Simon, together with a large entourage, Akins politely warned the Saudi government that no gifts could be accepted by any member of the party. The Saudis protested that this needlessly curbed their hospitality.

Akins therefore cabled Washington advising that he would order confiscated any presents accepted; if necessary, he would have baggage searched at the airport when the visitors left. He told this to Saudi officials; there were no gifts.

The problem is extensive in this part of the world where jewelry, ornate weapons, and costly watches have for years been gratefully received by visitors. This habit stems from a heritage of generous welcome that originated centuries ago among desert tribes and peoples in the area.

In order to devise a formula under which gifts could be presented and also received with ease and without embarrassment, Akins has proposed to the Saudi government that the money value of each token of friendship should be donated to a charity or university in the name of the chosen recipient. He explained that most Americans have a favorite fund to which they contribute. His idea would therefore allow them personal honor, benefit their special interest, and avoid either illegality or intimations of corruption.

The Saudis said this would be impossible and undignified; Faisal couldn't give such cheap presents to universities or charities. The ambassador replied that, after all, it wasn't a matter of endowing a professorial chair or undertaking to support the poor of an entire city, merely of honoring a guest from the United States. The issue has yet to be decided; for the nonce, there it rests.

The U.S. and OPEC

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The United States has never put together a coherent national policy for dealing with the oil-exporting countries of the Persian Gulf. Instead, departments, agencies and private companies have to fend for themselves.

The upshot is a series of crazy contradictions which now seem to surface almost daily. The deal whereby a large share of Pan American World Airways is sold to Iran—a country that helped get the company in trouble by raising oil prices in the first place—is only the latest symptom of the trouble.

The biggest role in American policy toward the oil-exporting, or OPEC, countries is played by the State Department under Henry Kissinger. Mr. Kissinger counts as his chief concern the negotiations between Israel and the Arabs. He has practiced a subtle, two-pronged policy designed to keep the blunt weapon of oil apart from the delicate talks of settlement.

Moderation Call

First, Mr. Kissinger has called on the monarchs of the Persian Gulf—notably the Shah of Iran and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia—to use their influence and money to urge upon the Arab neighbors of Israel a policy of moderation. To abet that tactic he has asked other elements of the federal government to be especially nice to the Saudis and the Iranians.

Secondly, Mr. Kissinger has tried to show that if matters between Israel and the Arabs turn truly ugly oil would not be the ultimate weapon. Hence his ambiguous threats about the possibility of American military action if the oil exporters tried to "strangle" this country or its allies. Hence, too, his various international and domestic energy proposals to make this country and its allies less dependent on Arab oil exports.

This fancy footwork has been very hard to follow for the other government department most intimately involved—the Treasury under William Simon. Mr. Simon has been rightly concerned about the impact on the economies of the United States and its allies of the huge oil price increases dictated by the OPEC countries. He worked for most of last year to force a break in the price.

Mr. Kissinger seemed to back him—but that was only because Mr. Simon's efforts took the attention of the oil exporters away from the Arab-Israel problem. When Mr. Simon's efforts collapsed last fall, Mr. Kissinger walked away as if nothing had happened. His latest energy proposals accept the notion that the world will have to live with high oil prices for years.

The Treasury has also been responsible for helping to arrange orderly and safe reinvestment of the surplus sums being accumulated by the oil monarchs. In keeping with Mr. Kissinger's be-nice approach, the Treasury has encouraged the oil exporters to reinvest their surpluses here and in Europe and Japan.

But a little while ago it developed that one Arab kingdom, Kuwait, would not participate in investment syndicates which included firms deemed pro-Israeli. At least one American bank, Lazard Frères of Paris and New York, was clearly subject to discrimination. But all the Treasury could do was try—so far in vain—to plant a question which would elicit sharp criticism from the President at a press conference.

The Pentagon has been similarly embarrassed. In keeping with the be-nice approach the Defense Department has undertaken a complete modernization of the Saudi armed forces. Pentagon negotiators, as part of the deal, wanted a stipulation whereby King Faisal would undertake not to institute an oil embargo again.

But Mr. Kissinger vetoed that idea on the grounds it might humiliate the King and ordered the Pentagon to give the Saudis whatever they wanted. One of the things they wanted was to modernize their National Guard. Hence the program for using American mercenaries to train a force which will protect the oil fields that other Americans might have to attack if it became necessary to make good Mr. Kissinger's ambiguous threats of military action.

The Pan American deal is more of the same. Various parts of the government raised questions about Iran's owning a big share in the company. The main question was whether Pan Am might not be more appropriately saved by a merger with some other American company as part of a restructuring of the whole airline industry. But the State Department felt it was more important to stay on good terms with the Shah.

What all this means is that the United States has not thought through systematically the new kind of relation it wants to have with the OPEC countries. A basic reconsideration of policy—in a forum where somebody else besides the secretary of state has a voice—is required. Until that is done, American policy toward OPEC will be a ramshackle collection of incongruities which nobody can explain or understand.

4 Nations Viewed

Power, Communism In Western Europe

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—"A good Leninist will never try to take power when the power is not for taking," wrote Annie Kriegel in her history of the French Communist party. Never have the words rung more true.

After visits with Communists in four Western European countries, a reporter is struck by the divergence of the analysis. Détente and economic crisis in the West have contributed to a context in which each party feels free to determine its own policy with relatively little heed paid to revolutionary principles.

There is no consensus among the Western parties on how to take power, and when. One party's answer is another party's mistake. Thus the Spanish and Portuguese parties are in disaccord on the path to Socialism in their respective countries, and the French and Italian parties differ widely in their economic analysis.

In Portugal, where the Communists are weak after years in clandestinity, the party has allied itself to the leftist-leaning military for survival. The mistakes of Salvador Allende in Chile, where Unitad Popular is held to have tried to advance too fast without consolidating, are well known to Portuguese leader Alvaro Cunhal.

The April Vote

Leninist that he is, Cunhal is not interested in taking power for now. Fearing a low score in the April 12 elections for a constituent assembly, Cunhal has called on the Armed Forces Movement to continue governing after the elections. The party does not want to see power go to a Socialist-centrist coalition that might prove too successful.

The Spanish Communist party, like the Portuguese, has maintained its coherence despite long years of exile and prison. Yet Spanish party leader Santiago Carrillo sees his party in coalition with others. Cooperation already has begun in the newly formed Junta Democrática. There is none of Cunhal's isolation in Carrillo's policy. "If we are moderate," says Carrillo, "it is because the civil-war wounds are so deep. The basis of our policy is national reconciliation."

Considering the problems facing the two Western European Marxist giants, the French and Italian parties, their analysis could not be more different. For the French party, nationalization of basic industry and the banks is the solution. Companies producing 15 per cent of the French GNP and all private banks would be taken over under the French left's common program.

The Italian party's nationalizations would be held to a minimum. Sugar and the pharmaceutical industries are the only areas mentioned by Luciano Barca, the Communist party's economic analyst. Says Luciano Lama, head of the Communist-led CGIL labor union, "Nationalizations are not the best solution."

Pact Formed

Enrico Berlinguer, Italian party leader, launched the party's *compromesso storico* in 1973, an offer to the Christian Democratic party, the nation's largest, to form a government pact. It was a breathtaking idea. In France, it would be comparable to an agreement between the Communists and Gaullists, unthinkable in present circumstances.

Though Palmiro Togliatti had envisaged *something similar* years before, the *compromesso* was born of Allende's failure. The Italian Communist party reasoned that Allende had failed in part because he had been unwilling to form an "institutional majority" with Chilean Christian Democrats. Radomiro Tomic, the Christian Democrats' defeated presidential candidate in the 1970 elections, would later call Allende's "fatal error."

The Italian party want avoid that error. It rejec French-type solution—a u left—on the grounds that if the Italian left might the necessary 51 per cent day, it would not be enoug

"We are seeking a hi understanding," says Barca. Lama: "Fifty-one per cent v not be enough to succeed would be enough to admin but not to change society. Christians in their day were who wanted reform. We mus awaken that tendency."

Compromise

The Christian Democrats have not accepted, and are likely to for some time. word *storico* was no accid says Giuseppe Boffa, commentator for Unità, the Italian C munist party daily. "The C tian Democrats have ruled practically alone since 1947. don't want to change. Thi why it is a compromise."

Negotiations between the Fr Communists and Socialists their common program began February, 1968, though they stalled later that year over agreement during the May student revolt and on the Au 1968, Soviet invasion of Cza The program finally was si in 1972, burying some of the ferences that dated back to and the Socialist split over shevik policy at the Tours C gress that led a few months l to the founding of the Fre Communist party.

Though the program conta some ambiguities, it shows extraordinary degree of agreem between the Socialists and C munists. It was the basis the left's success in the 1973 le lative elections when it pic up 92 seats. It played a rol François Mitterrand's narrow per-cent loss in the presiden election last May by assu Mitterrand practically all of Communist vote.

Only along the way the Fre Communist lost their te When Mitterrand appeared back away from the common gram during the election, later when the Socialists pic up some Communist votes in fall by-elections, the Commun saw signs of being tric Through a systematic attack Mitterrand and the Socia they now appear to want to ke up the alliance, staying *pur durs*, as the French say, the eternally in opposition. But the moment the alliance ends

Economic Woes

The presence of Portug Communists in the governm the Italian *compromesso*, French common program and Spanish Junta Democrática h brought the Communists into limelight again after 28 years exile.

The uncertainty of the W economies also is giving at tion to the left's program for nomic recovery. Yet there is Communist panacea, no "co mon" doctrine shared by W ern Europe's four principal ties.

Each party views its prob and the chances for cooper with other political forces dividually.

"I think the world econo crisis will accelerate the pa of compromise (between left right)," says labor leader Lu "In Italy many capitalists s it. There are various forces that want to change society, believe this is not the best all possible worlds."

Letters

Whose War?

Re the article "Mr. Kissinger's War" by Anthony Lewis (IHT, Feb. 11), may I say that the author's views and arguments are very biased indeed:

1) Mr. Lewis readily criticizes U.S. assistance to South Vietnam but, of course, fails to mention anything about the massive aid given to the Communist forces in South Vietnam by the Soviet Union and other Communist countries which is estimated at $1.3 billion for 1974.

2) Mr. Lewis gratuitously accuses the government of South Vietnam of blocking the political process prescribed by the Paris agreement and implies that the Communist side could be interested in that process. Since when and where in the world have the Communists manifested any kind of interest in political freedom and, for that matter, in elections as we understand them in our type of democracy? For the last two years at the political talks of La Celle St. Cloud, the Communist side has continuously put up one excuse after another in order to avoid the general elections prescribed by the Paris agreement.

3) Mr. Lewis states that the current Communist military offensive "seems limited in aim." After 30 years of a bloody conflict between Communist Vietnamese and non-Communist Vietnamese, one wonders how Mr. Lewis reaches that conclusion.

Talking about this bloody and tragic conflict between Vietnamese, I also find it difficult to see how it could be "Mr. Kissinger's war," as Mr. Lewis calls it. If I am not mistaken, this war started when Mr. Kissinger was in his early 20s! Mr. Lewis has put the names of a dozen persons on the Vietnam war for the last 10 years. When will Mr. Lewis face the fact that there are millions of people in South Vietnam who do not want to live under a Communist regime and that they are prepared to fight on with whatever they have to preserve their free ways of life.

Mr. Lewis is always asking our side to do a lot of things but, once, may we also know what Mr. Lewis thinks the Commu side should do in order to store peace in Vietnam?

NGUYEN XUAN PHON
Acting Chief,
Delegation of the Republ of Vietnam to the La Celle St. Cloud Conference.
Paris.

Old Saying

According to the informa about the fees and salaries being paid by publishing c panies and universities to Nixon's former aides, the saying "Crime doesn't pay" seems to be inoperable.

FINN LI
Moelv, Norway.

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Fight Over Oil Import Fee

U.S. Congress, Recess Over, Tackles Controversial Issues

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (WP).—Congress returned yesterday from a 10-day informal recess and headed for disputes—Senate fights over President Ford's oil-import fee and a proposed easing of the filibuster rule and House votes on a $347-million bailout for the Penn Central Railroad and creation of a special House committee to investigate the CIA.

In action today, the Senate approved a noncontroversial bill to raise the national debt limit from $496 billion to $531 billion.

The House today passed by voice vote a bill authorizing $562.9 million for programs of the Maritime Administration. It replaces a bill vetoed last year by Mr. Ford. The new bill already had been passed by the Senate, but it was returned to that body for concurrence in a technical corrective amendment.

Tomorrow, the Senate will vote on the highly controversial measure to postpone Mr. Ford's special fee on imported oil for 90 days. The fee, starting at $1 a barrel Feb. 1 and rising to $3 by April 1, is designed to discourage excessive imports of oil and thus make the United States less dependent on foreign supplies.

Democrats say it will fan inflation and undermine recovery from the recession by draining off purchasing power. They want to delay it for 90 days while they work out alternate ways to save oil. The House has already passed the postponement bill and Senate approval is certain. The only question is whether Congress can override an anticipated veto.

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania said yesterday that the vote on overriding in the Senate will be "close," but pointed out that the President is meeting with groups of lawmakers for conferences of various types all week long. He said this could conceivably end up producing the 34 Senate votes needed by Mr. Ford to prevent the Senate from overriding a veto.

[President Ford was quoted as telling Republican congressional leaders today that he will veto expected legislation to delay his *oil tariff hikes* and he *feels* he is "gaining strength" in his fight to have the veto upheld, AP reported. Press secretary Ron Nessen declined to predict a veto, but he quoted the President as *telling Republican leaders* at a breakfast meeting: "The first thing we have to do is sustain the veto."]

The Senate today may get its first glimpse of the long-awaited Democratic alternative for an economic and energy program. This is being worked out by a special group of Democratic senators led by John Pastore of Rhode Island for presentation to the Senate Democratic Policy Committee.

Liberal-Bloc Proposal

On Thursday, debate is scheduled to start on a liberal-bloc proposal to ease the filibuster rule by letting three-fifths cut off debate, instead of two-thirds.

Meanwhile, the Senate Rules Committee spent another afternoon of wrangling on the disputed New Hampshire Senate seat. The committee instructed both Republican Louis Wyman and Democrat John Durkin to produce lists of contested categories of ballots from the Nov. 5 election *which they want recounted.*

After it receives the lists tomorrow, it is expected to vote on a motion by Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., that the committee first recount 3,500 contested ballots which had been presented to the New Hampshire Ballot Law Commission, and then move on to recount other ballots contested by either side. Mr. Wyman was declared the winner by two votes by the state Ballot Law Commission, but Mr. Durkin is challenging the outcome. Meanwhile, the seat has not been filled.



Associated Press.

ZEBRA'S RESPONSE—According to the caption sent along with the photo the small boy's antics drew this response from a zebra at Toronto's Metro Zoo.

Ford Yielding to Oil Lobbyists Over 'Plowback' Tax Benefit

By Paul E. Steiger and Richard T. Cooper

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Ford administration, searching for Senate votes to keep its energy program alive, has all but yielded to oil-industry lobbying that would create what government economists see as a $4-billion to $5-billion loophole in the President's plan to tax windfall profits.

The administration apparently has decided that retreat from its earlier opposition to the special oil-industry tax benefit is a price it must pay to protect larger elements in Mr. Ford's program, which is aimed at reducing U.S. *dependence on foreign* oil by forcing prices up and consumption down.

According to economists at the Treasury Department, however, the government will lose money it badly needs to fight the recession. And the nation will not gain the new oil supplies promised by oil men, the economists say.

'Plowback' Amendment

At issue is whether there should be a so-called "plowback" amendment to Mr. Ford's proposal for a windfall profits tax. The tax is intended to take away enormous extra profits by the oil companies on petroleum they were already producing or preparing to produce when prices quadrupled more than a year ago.

Plowback would allow companies to avoid the tax if they invested the profits in developing new sources of oil.

Independent producers—those not part of major oil companies—argue that this escape clause is necessary if they are to continue searching for new supplies.

Treasury economists said, however, that exploration costs are already allowed for in the windfall tax proposal and that a plowback provision would encourage inflation without appreciably increasing the nation's future oil supplies.

Simon Opposed

Originally, the Ford administration opposed plowback. Treasury Secretary William Simon, in congressional testimony Jan. 22, denounced it as discriminatory and anti-competitive.

He said that, without plowback, the windfall tax plan "will provide a price incentive sufficient to attain our energy independence goals" and "there is no convincing evidence" that plowback will stimulate exploration beyond the level oil companies are already planning, he said.

In recent days, however, the administration has changed its mind and grown suddenly sympathetic to the exemption.

"I can understand some justification for the plowback provision," President Ford said last Tuesday at a Topeka, Kan., press conference. He declared there is "a good argument" that more production would be stimulated and invited Congress to add the exemption if it wished.

Hearings Urged

Frank Zarb, the new head of the Federal Energy Administration, has taken a similar line, urging the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Sen. Russell Long, D-La., to hold hearings so that industry arguments for plowback can be heard.

Privately, administration sources concede that such public statements are signals that Mr. Ford is ready to accept a plowback amendment.

Two factors appear to account for the administration's changed position:

First, independent producers have lobbied hard.

Second, and more important, the administration faces a test of strength in the Senate that will determine almost immediately whether Mr. Ford's energy program survives.

The administration has begun to look where others in need have often found support among those sympathetic to the oil industry.

© Los Angeles Times.

No End to Gothic Tale of Portal Family

Siege of Manor to Be Re-Enacted in France

By Nan Robertson

SAINT-NAUPHARY, France, Feb. 18 (NYT).—The crumbling manor house near this village in the Toulouse region stands shuttered and empty. The savage dogs are gone and it is guarded now by gendarmes.

A month ago, Jean-Louis de Portal, 23, was mortally wounded when the police tried to evict him and his mother and sister from the manor, where they had barricaded themselves for two years with the corpse of the father.

The two women are in a psychiatric clinic in Toulouse. The father, Léonce de Portal, has been buried beside his son. But his gothic tale is not over.

The mother, Anna de Portal, has pressed charges of premeditated murder against the police commissioner and the prefect of the Tarn-et-Garonne Department. To decide the issue the events of the night of Jan. 11 are to be re-enacted at the manor, La Fumade.

Mrs. de Portal is clamoring against her confinement and that of her daughter, Marie-Agnès, 24. The story involves an impoverished family with fantasies of grandeur and paranoia puffed up by publicity; legal skullduggery; a disputed inheritance and a dubious noble title; a so-called baron who took his servant for his second wife, and, of course, money.

The family rolled up large debts in litigation involving 30 creditors, from whom they had borrowed to keep the farm running. There was also litigation involving the family of Baron Léonce's first wife, who maintained that he, his second wife and their children did not have sole right to inherit the property.

The Portals fought with guns and lawsuits to keep La Fumade. In a region of scattered holdings with meager yields theirs was a prize—almost 400 unbroken acres spread over the hillsides.

Yet they let the land go uncultivated. In the eyes of their neighbors this was one of their two greatest offenses. "A sacrilege," said Bertrand Sabattier, a farmer who was mayor of Saint-Nauphary for 24 years.

Those interviewed in the surrounding countryside felt that the other sin was the way the children were reared. Jean-Louis, who was killed by police minutes after wounding another policeman in the assault party, and his sister grew up, people said, like savages.

They had no friends and virtually no schooling, so they were almost illiterate. Jean-Louis *evaded the draft.* Increasingly isolated and staying close to the farm, they came under the influence of their mother's persecution complexes and her compulsion to go to court.

The family's troubles, which soon embroiled the entire area, began shortly after Léonce, widowed in 1949, married his Polish-born housekeeper, Anna Niepokulwista. He was 46 years older than his bride. The union annoyed aristocrat and peasant alike, for the new baroness was plebeian and foreign and, moreover, gave herself airs.

Marie-Agnes and Jean-Louis were born. Soon afterward, the aging baron, who had been tangled in legal fights with other family members to prove that he was the sole heir to La Fumade, was partly paralyzed by a stroke.

Neighbors Helped

Neighboring farmers, attempting to help, lent the Portals money and tractors and gave food to the family and their emaciated cattle and hogs, which roamed unchecked. A year ago the family got $20,000 from an anonymous American donor to help meet their debts.

La Fumade, put up for auction by court order, was bought for $75,000 in 1973 by Louis Rivière, who instituted eviction proceedings. Local real-estate experts estimated that the price was about a sixth of the property's value.

In March, 1973, Léonce died at 89. As a symbol of defiance his widow refused burial and ordered a lead-lined coffin, in which the body lay in a ground floor room. The family barricaded the house and were prepared to resist anyone trying to evict them.

During the first year, Jean-Louis shot and slightly wounded a policeman attempting to negotiate their departure.

Mr. Rivière hired farmhands to plant and harvest a crop in 1973 under police protection. Mrs. de Portal sent letters to President Georges Pompidou, to members of the Cabinet, to the prefect and to the Polish Embassy.

The French press described "an ancient and noble family," beleaguered in their "ancestral home." Actually, it was constructed late in the 19th century by Léonce de Portal's great-uncle.

The affair reached a climax on Jan. 10, when Jean-Louis wounded two of Mr. Rivière's workers. At 1 a.m. a police brigade, after entreating the family to surrender for 30 minutes, blew off the front door, and the shooting followed.

"They were people who did not live in our world," a police officer said.

Lecanuet Denies Charge

PARIS, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—Justice Minister Jean Lecanuet today rejected charges by the Portal family that they were being imprisoned and passed off as mad to avoid a scandal.

Mr. Lecanuet said: "We are not trying to get rid of accused persons by passing them off as mad. The authorities will try to seek the truth without passion."

Obituaries

Sir Richard Jackson, 72, Former President of Interpol

LONDON, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—Sir Richard Jackson, 72, a former president of Interpol and onetime chief of London's detectives, died at his home near here yesterday.

Sir Richard was born in Calcutta and educated at Cambridge University, where he won a heavyweight boxing Blue before qualifying as a barrister in 1927.

He joined the staff of the directors of public prosecutions in 1933 as a barrister and prosecuted many of the major cases at the Old Bailey Central Criminal Court between 1933 and 1942.

As assistant commissioner at Scotland Yard police headquarters, he was in charge of London's detectives for 10 years until 1963 and between 1960 and 1963 was president of Interpol, the international agency for police cooperation.

Maj. Gen. L.H. Watson

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Feb. 18 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Leroy H. Watson, 81, USA (ret.), who won the respect of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower even though demoted by him, died Wednesday at his home here.

[Gen. Watson commanded the 3d Armored Division during the invasion of Normandy in June, 1944, The New York Times reported.

[The division was mopping up in the Falaise Pocket when a big snarl-up of tanks and trucks developed behind the lines. Because of this, Gen. Eisenhower demoted Gen. Watson to lieutenant colonel and took away his command.

[However, he earned his commander's respect by accepting the decision "without the slightest bitterness," Gen. Eisenhower wrote in 1965. "Watson had one request," that he be sent back to a combat infantry outfit, Gen. Eisenhower wrote.

[Gen. Watson conducted himself so well in the ensuing phases of the Normandy campaign that he was recommended for promotion to brigadier general two weeks after he had been reduced in rank. And long before his retirement in 1953, he was again a major general.]

Chivu Stoica

VIENNA, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—Former Romanian Premier Chivu Stoica, 66, a veteran Communist party functionary and leader, died today, the Romanian news agency Agerpres reported. He was said to have been in poor health for some time.

Mr. Stoica was dropped from the party's highest leadership in 1969 but made a minor comeback as an alternate member of the policy-making Executive Political Committee last November.

The son of a peasant, he became an apprentice railroad worker at the age of 12. He was jailed for 15 years before World War II for organizing a strike. He rose rapidly in the hierarchy after the Communists seized power following the war.

Mr. Stoica was premier from 1955 to 1961 and head of state from 1965 to 1967. He served in the Politburo and later the party executive for nearly 25 years.

George E. Marshall

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18 (AP).—George E. Marshall, 84, who last week became the third director to be inducted into the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences Hall of Fame, and who made more than 400 films in a career that spanned 62 years, died yesterday of pneumonia.

Mr. Marshall directed many of the musical spectaculars of Hollywood's golden era, such as "The Goldwyn Follies" and "Star-Spangled Rhythm." Other Marshall films included "Perils of Pauline," "Texas," "A Message to Garcia," "Destry Rides Again" and "How the West Was Won."

More recently, Mr. Marshall directed 12 of the final segments of the Lucille Ball television show.

Bomb Unearthed In Guernica Tied To Nazi Germany

MADRID, Feb. 18 (AP).—Thirty-seven years after the bombing of Guernica shocked the world, one of the few pieces of tangible evidence to show the raid was carried out by German planes—a 500-pound bomb—has been uncovered intact.

The discovery in the northern Basque town occurred last week when workmen digging a foundation for a new apartment building unearthed the bomb. Spanish Air Force technicians identified it as German made.

There has been no official announcement by the government, which once claimed that the town's destruction was caused by *Republicans and Basques fighting* the forces of Gen. Francisco Franco during the Civil War. The discovery of the bomb has been virtually ignored by the press and television.

Estimates of the numbers of dead in the April 26, 1937, attack range from 100 to 1,600, with up to 1,000 injured. But the exact toll in the then market town of 7,000 has never been established.

Historians have described the raid as an experiment in terror bombing to be used later by the Nazis in World War II.

Dagmar Godowsky

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (NYT).—Dagmar Godowsky, 78, a "vamp" in silent movies of the early 1920s, died in a hospital here Thursday.

Miss Godowsky, the daughter of pianist-composer Leopold Godowsky, appeared in six Hollywood films between 1923 and 1925.

One of her co-stars was Rudolph Valentino, whom she later listed as among her "great loves." Other luminaries of the entertainment and cultural worlds whom she put in that category were Enrico Caruso, Arthur *Rubinstein, Jascha Heifetz,* Sir Charles Chaplin and Igor Stravinsky. Asked once how many husbands she had had, Miss Godowsky replied: "Two of my own, my dear, and several of my friends."

In recent years, Miss Godowsky had made frequent appearances in London and New York on television talk shows.

Khfaf Lasuria

MOSCOW, Feb. 18 (AP).—Khfaf Lasuria, at age 139 one of the oldest women in the world, has died at Kutol, in the Caucasus Mountains, Tass reported today. It said she is survived by more than 100 grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren.



UPI

George Marshall in 1971.

3 Nations Open Malacca Strait Talks on Safety

SINGAPORE, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Officials and experts from Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore met yesterday to lay the groundwork for the first foreign ministers conference on navigation safety in the Strait of Malacca.

The conference tomorrow will bring together Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik, Malaysian Information Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen and Singapore Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam.

The conference will work out procedures to increase navigational safety in the narrow strait and to protect the three littoral countries against the hazards of oil pollution.

Each country has sent experts on navigation, sea law, ecology and communications who will work out technical details for the foreign ministers' discussions.

The experts were expected to examine a plan to separate ship traffic in the busy strait into two safety lanes, discuss proposals for improved navigation aids and look into the possibility of establishing a group to coordinate antipollution efforts.

Last month, a 10-mile-long oil slick threatened the coasts of the three countries after a 110,000-ton Japanese tanker was grounded in the area and three of its tanks ruptured.

Malaysia-Cuba Relations

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Feb. 18 (AP).—Malaysia and Cuba have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

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Charlton Heston in a scene from the film "Earthquake."

'Earthquake' In Paris

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 18 (IHT).—The cinema's latest invention is the shakie. The first shakie, "Earthquake" (at the Gaumont-Ambassade in English), is an enormous success in the United States.

"Sensurround" is the name of the new process. It apparently rocks the seats while a deafening din is being broadcast from the sound track. Thus, as the city of Los Angeles crumbles on the screen, one's seat sways in harmony with the tremors. Should the sensation tire or alarm you, you have only to sit on the floor to escape the shakes.

What is inescapable is an extremely banal scenario about a self-made tycoon who has married the boss's daughter and lives in a marital hell with his jealous, nagging alcoholic wife until disaster strikes. Producer Jennings Lang has accomplished a technical feat by introducing a bizarre device to movie-making, but why such a silly screenplay?

Mark Robson directed with a shrewd eye for spectacular destruction. Buildings come crashing down, the reservoir overflows and engulfs the city, fires break out and the principals and thousands of extras are stranded in suddenly stairless and elevatorless skyscrapers. The sense of panic is emphatically communicated and all is simply colossal in the wide-screened Hollywood manner.

Charlton Heston keeps his cool. His engineering training averts some explosions and he saves lives right and left, though his wife is swept away on a tidal wave. As she is the alluring Ava Gardner one hopes she will soon float back again—next time in a more worthy assignment.

Humor is rarely an ingredient of these disaster epics, but there is a glint of ironic comedy in the drawing of the timid grocery clerk who, a member of the National Guard, comes to power when martial law is declared. Becoming a savage dictator, he pays off old scores and tries to seduce a pretty co-worker amid the catastrophic happenings.

"Earthquake" is designed to keep audiences awake. Perhaps the technique will be adopted to hold spectator attention during more soporific movies.

* * *

According to the overheated reports of several critics, this is a golden age of cinema, with one screen masterpiece following another at dizzying speed.

This week's chef d'œuvre is "L'Important C'Est d'Aimer" (at the Gaumont-Colisée and the Français). Indeed, nothing like it has been seen since last week's stunning art work, "La Chair de L'Orchidée."

In the new arrival, the Polish director Andrei Zulawski has filmed a novel by Christopher Frank, leaving out its motivation. What happens is obvious enough, but why it happens remains unexplained.

A photographer, specializing in pornography and under contract to a satanic employer, visits a film set and falls in love with an actress. He invades her home and discovers she is married to an odd youth, a drifter who collects old movie stills and indulges in a weird brand of whimsy. For reasons unknown, though the woman is willing, the photographer will not consummate his passion. The husband commits suicide, but even this does not solve matters—whatever they may be.

Though reluctant to tell the full story, Zulawski has not neglected the box office, spicing his melodrama with glimpses of orgies and a finale of alarming sadistic fury.

Romy Schneider contributes a persuasive portrayal of the hysterical heroine, seething with dissatisfaction. Fabio Testi is potentially an ideal leading man, but it is impossible in this film to evaluate his acting abilities. Jacques Dutronc breezes through the part of the complacent husband with his familiar charm, and Claude Dauphin is properly creepy as a snarling merchant of forbidden sex.

* * *

Dino Risi provides an amusing acting duel in "In Nome del Popolo Italiano" (at the Elysées Lincoln and the Saint-Germain-Village in Italian with French subtitles) with Vittorio Gassman as a corrupt capitalist and Ugo Tognazzi as a public prosecutor who longs to nail him. Less frivolous and more social-minded than the customary Risi comedies, it comes to the philosophical conclusion that the great majority prefer football to justice.

* * *

"Inside Daisy Clover" (at the Action Christine in English) has probably been belatedly released here because the now very popular Robert Redford plays in it. Directed by Robert Mulligan, it is a satirical extravaganza about the kind of treatment visited on youngsters marked for stardom in Hollywood. As such apprenticeship has long since been abandoned, its sardonic approach is quaintly antiquated. Natalie Wood is the novice who is given the works.

A Network of Medical Institutions

Surveying the Cures and Waters at European Spas

By Lynn Payer

PARIS (IHT).—To the Anglo-Saxon or Scandinavian observer, one of the more curious aspects of medicine in France, Germany, Italy and Eastern Europe is the belief in spa treatment.

Not only do 10 million Europeans take the "cure" annually, but a whole network of medical institutions has grown up around mineral springs. Professors of spa therapy teach medical students the indications for prescribing a cure; and social security systems bear a large proportion of the costs not only of treatment but also of lodging and transport to the spa. Numerous spa towns depend almost completely on revenues provided by the spa and thus have a considerable vested interest.

Since, according to believers, the waters lose much of their value away from the source, the patient must be brought to his treatment. Thus spa therapy takes place away from the routine of city life, usually in a tranquil, small town. And this has become a part of the doctrine of the cure.

But the philosophy of spa treatment varies considerably from country to country. The French, for example, are proud of the high degree of specialization of their *stations thermales*, with one major and one minor disease group indication for each *station*.

Joint Diseases

Patients suffering from joint diseases are sent to spas specialized in rheumatology, such as Aix-les-Bains; patients with digestive and urinary problems to Vittel; and persons suffering ear, nose and throat conditions to Enghien-les-Bains. Specialists group around the appropriate spa—there are 30 rheumatologists in Aix-les-Bains, population 18,000—and have in some instances pioneered treatments unrelated to the spa.

"In Italy and Germany," on the other hand, according to a spokesman for the Fédération Thermale et Climatique Française, "spa therapy is simply balneology, that is, the taking of baths. The patient himself can choose the spa where the cure is to be taken—it's halfway between therapy and tourism."

Prof. François Besançon, a French specialist in both gastroenterology and hydrology, elaborated on this. Italy, he said, is trying to make its treatments more scientific but, partly due to the large number of patients taking the cure (1,250,000 annually, compared to France's 450,000), it is having trouble lengthening the cure for each to the 21 days felt to be necessary in France.

Eastern Europe

In Germany, with 1,650,000 persons taking the cure each year, the physical properties of the waters, not their chemical properties as in France, are considered important. Spa treatment is particularly associated with one particular branch of medicine, physical medicine, as well as being used as a general tonic.

But it is in Eastern Europe where, at least numerically, spa treatment reaches its peak. In the Soviet Union, 6 million persons take the cure every year in spite of the fact that, while paid for by the state, it is taken in the place of a vacation.

"Lenin believed in spa therapy, and it became a dogma there," commented Prof. Besançon, who visited several Soviet spas as part of an international seminar.

In the Soviet Union as well as Poland, he said, patients are usually lodged in convalescent hospitals in contrast to Western Europe where hotels are used. The two systems exist side by side in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, where the hospitals lodge the natives and West Germans fill the hotels.

While the cure may seem like a clever way of getting a vacation compliments of the social security, anyone contemplating such a maneuver would be advised to look carefully at what it consists of, particularly in countries such as the Soviet Union and France. Although, depending upon the disease and the patient, different treatments are given, the general principle seems to be that the waters are applied at various temperatures and pressures to the various body parts and into the various body orifices. In the Soviet Union, the stomach may receive a thermal washing by means of a catheter tube inserted through the esophagus. Various muds are also applied, and in the Soviet Union these are applied vaginally and rectally.

Shower Massage

Treatments have their own names. At Aix-les-Bains, for example, the star is the *Aix-douche*, or shower massage, which uses a minimum of 400 liters of water a treatment.

Patients are encouraged to rest and to drink water. They are given advice on how to care for their particular disease, and this aspect of health education is considered very important. The fact that spa therapists try to encourage a minimum of medication may partially explain why studies in France have shown that *curistes* consume less medicine after their cure.

Does it work? Believers, of course, say that it does and can cite numerous studies showing that a large proportion of patients improved after their cure. Prof. Besançon notes that specialists in rheumatology and in the ear-nose-and-throat diseases remain the most faithful prescribers of spa treatments, due to the special effectiveness of spas for these conditions.

Moreover, believers say, although the psychosomatic effect, the rest and the education are an important aspect of the "cure," the chemical properties of the spring waters are also important, more so in some conditions than in others.

Even believers, however, admit that few spa treatments have been subjected to controlled clinical trial. Two patients with the same degree of the same disease are randomly assigned to one treatment or another and the results of a large series compared. (On the other hand, when commonly used medications and surgical treatments *have* been compared, they have often been shown to be ineffective or even harmful.)

The Skeptics

Skeptics are inclined to attribute whatever beneficial effect there is to everything *but* the chemical properties of the water. For example, specialists in the medical use of radioactive isotopes meet regularly at Bad Gastein, Austria, and spend a good deal of their spare time cavorting in the spa there, pronouncing it gleefully "very good for the health." Those asked, however, what part the radon (the radioactive isotope held to be the active principle of the Bad Gastein waters) played, doubted that it did anything at all.

Even though spa therapy is going through a crisis of confidence in France, attributed to the influence of English and American medicine, some believers point out signs that the Anglo-Saxons themselves may be headed towards the medical use of spas.

Prof. Besançon points out that many rheumatology units in North America and Britain now carry out physical therapy in heated pools.

"We've gotten them to use hot water, and it's just another step to get them to start using their own hot springs," he said.

An Aix-les-Bains rheumatologist pointed out that two American presidents, Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy, were both treated at spas.

Another, Dr. Jacques Forestier, known for being the first to use gold therapy for rheumatoid arthritis, commented reflectively on the Anglo-Saxon disbelief in spas.

"It certainly shouldn't be said that they are behind us, it's simply a position they have taken. Medicine is not yet a very exact science, and there should still be room for many different points of view."

A Prize-Winning Café in Paris

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Feb. 18 (IHT).—Tomorrow evening free Beaujolais will be on tap for those invited by Aux Auvergnats to celebrate winning the Prix du Meilleur Pot. This annual prize goes to a café, bar or bistro for the quality of wine it serves by the glass.

Jean Fabre and his wife Suzanne, Auvergnats, are the owners who took the prize this year. Created in Lyons in 1934 and revived after the war in Paris, it is the only prize of its kind in France.

Its aim is to encourage owners who serve *vins d'origine*, authentic wines selected from the grower by the *bistrotier* without a middleman. The owner gets the wine in barrels and bottles it himself, which may involve a lot of work but saves on the price, to the consumers' benefit.

Mr. Fabre has the look of a peasant from Auvergne although his whole family, as is the case with many Auvergnats, is in the bistro trade. After an apprenticeship in a couple of other cafés where he learned to handle wine, he bought Aux Auvergnats eight years ago. He had it redecorated recently in pub-bistro style.

WINE

Among his wines are typical, fruity Beaujolais wines that tend to be a bit too alcoholic, a good Quincy, Muscadet, Sancerre, Cahors and some wines of Anjou. A few Auvergnat specialties are available at lunch only: *tripoux* (sewed-up balls of lamb's tripe) and ham, sausages, pâtés and cheeses from Auvergne.

Aux Auvergnats, 100 Boulevard Voltaire, Paris 11. Telephone: 355-57-94. Closed Sundays.

* * *

Another wine bar where you can also have a simple lunch is Au Buffet Campagnard in the Rue de la Chaise. It was opened a couple of years ago by Andrée Goudeau. For a pleasant change, the décor and atmosphere is cosy and feminine though rustic with lots of plants to set off the rough white of the plaster walls.

Mrs. Goudeau comes from Bordeaux, and as a child used to pick grapes at Pessac in the Graves just outside the city.

She, too, serves Beaujolais, but most of her wines are from the Loire. Her best are 1973 white, rosé and red Sancerres from the village of Sury-en-Vaux. The rosé is fruity and pleasantly smooth, the red has the typically earthy character of the Pinot Noir grape at Sancerre and the white has that distinctive smoky taste of the Sauvignon grape. The latter two took gold medals at the Paris Agricultural Fair.

She also serves good country ham and peppered pork shoulder, poultry liver paste, excellent omelets and outstanding cheeses from master *fromagers* Barthélémy and Cantin. Wood-fire-baked bread from the Poilâne bakery and salads round out this simple, inexpensive and tasty fare.

Au Buffet Campagnard, 18 Rue de la Chaise, Paris 7. No telephone. Closed Saturdays and Sundays.

Pill on Social Security

PARIS, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—Charges for contraceptive pills are now being reimbursed under the social security system in France. A doctor's prescription is required.

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

Principal subsidiary of First National Boston Corporation

Incorporated with Limited Liability under the laws of the United States of America

1784

Consolidated Balance Sheets of First National Boston Corporation as of December 31

ASSETS	1974	1973
Cash and due from banks (including $1,164,068,000 in 1974, and $1,461,965,800 in 1973, due from banks at interest)	$1,838,142,600	$2,411,118,300
Investment securities:		
U.S. Government securities	341,200,800	142,470,400
State and municipal securities	719,713,900	470,791,800
Other securities	138,132,400	144,875,700
Total investment securities	1,199,047,100	758,137,900
Trading account securities (valued at lower of cost or market)	126,360,400	217,789,600
Loans	4,820,096,600	4,047,800,400
Direct lease financing and equipment on lease	119,200,900	84,450,000
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreement to resell	128,128,000	157,658,000
Customers' liability for acceptances	176,809,200	78,536,800
Premises and equipment	112,031,800	110,804,300
Accrued interest receivable	121,593,400	91,816,400
Other assets	72,342,000	46,593,500
TOTAL ASSETS	$8,713,752,000	$8,004,705,200

LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits:		
Demand	$1,797,811,100	$1,976,442,000
Savings	192,829,600	200,412,800
Time	2,114,781,000	1,494,579,100
Overseas offices	2,569,615,000	2,508,374,900
Total deposits	$6,675,036,700	$6,179,808,800
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreement	452,706,100	584,446,000
Other funds borrowed	275,826,900	231,201,300
Acceptances executed less those held for investment	177,783,800	79,610,800
Accrued and deferred income taxes	34,769,000	35,151,800
Accrued expenses and dividends payable	171,073,000	128,213,600
Unearned income	39,066,300	27,802,500
Other liabilities	55,533,500	46,736,100
Notes payable	300,000,000	200,000,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$8,181,795,300	$7,512,970,900
Reserve for possible loan losses	66,947,900	58,780,900
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock	75,472,100	75,468,400
Surplus	176,250,900	176,229,600
Retained earnings	213,285,800	181,255,400
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	465,008,800	432,953,400
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVE & STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	$8,713,752,000	$8,004,705,200

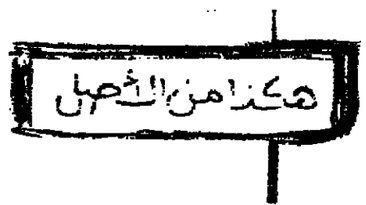
This is a consolidated statement of condition covering all offices, overseas branches and wholly owned subsidiaries of the Bank and the Corporation, with all balances in their $ equivalent.

HEAD OFFICE 100 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110
NEW YORK Bank of Boston International, 2 Wall Street, 10005.
CALIFORNIA Bank of Boston International Los Angeles, One Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, 90017.
FLORIDA Bank of Boston International of Miami, 100 N. Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, 33132.
ARGENTINA Buenos Aires, Avellaneda, Rosario. BAHAMAS Nassau.
BRAZIL Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Campinas, Porto Alegre. GERMANY Frankfurt.
GUERNSEY The First National Bank of Boston (Guernsey) Limited. HAITI Port au Prince. JAPAN Tokyo.
LUXEMBOURG Bank of Boston SA/Bank of Boston International. PANAMA Panama City.

REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES. AUSTRALIA Melbourne. COSTA RICA San Jose. HONG KONG Hong Kong.
LEBANON Beirut. MEXICO Mexico City. NICARAGUA Managua. SPAIN Madrid. VENEZUELA Caracas.

UNITED KINGDOM wholly owned subsidiaries: Boston Trust & Savings Limited. First National Boston Limited.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON.
LONDON: 5 Cheapside, London EC2P 2DE (Tel: 01-236 2388) 31 Lowndes Street, London SW1X 9HX (Tel: 01-235 9541)
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هكذا من الأصل

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EEC Gold Deals Plan Proposed by Bankers

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—Common Market central bankshave proposed to governments initial two-year arrangement bling them to buy and sell among themselves and on the market provided free marprices remain high, informed rces said today.

he aim of the proposal is to ble gold, presently frozen in tral bank reserves, to be ilized for international payhts without increasing the k of official monetary gold. he proposal, which has not unanimously approved by all nbers of the EEC central kers' committee, was put to munity finance ministers at eeting here last night.

he arrangement is open to r industrialized countries, including the United States, and goes a long way to translate into action the consensus reached by the ministers at a meeting in Zeist, Holland, last April.

Essentially it would permit central banks of the Nine to buy and sell gold among themselves and on the market provided that for an initial period of two years, the net stock of gold among participants in the system did not increase.

Meets U.S. Condition

The central bankers report, presented by Robert Vandeputte, governor of the Belgian national bank, meets an essential American prerequisite that no central banking arrangement for trading in gold should increase the monetary role of bullion.

The report makes three additional points:

- Transfers of gold between the central banks participating in the scheme and between them and the IMF would count toward calculating whether net gold stocks had risen or fallen.
- Transactions between central banks involved in the arrangement and those who remain outside it would be regarded as free market operations.
- The system would be revised if the free market price "were to fall sharply," especially if the drop were caused by sales to the market from central banks not participating in the arrangement. Apart from this reference it does not suggest any price range for operations under the scheme.

The Vandeputte report, which states it has the approval of the "large majority" of EEC central bankers, says that clarification is still required:

- To determine how multilateral operations are to be calculated so that, for instance, a purchase by one central bank can be offset by sales by another, thereby avoiding any increase in net holdings.
- To decide whether a central bank should first sell gold before it could buy or whether purchases should be allowed before matching sales.
- To choose who should coordinate the arrangement. The report suggests it could be either the EEC Monetary Cooperation Fund in Luxembourg, or the Bank for International Settlements in Basel.

The ministers will discuss the report further at their next session here scheduled for March 18.

Du Pont Cuts Its Dividend in First Quarter

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. (AP-DJ).—Citing "uncerinties with respect to the gnitude and duration of the siness recession," Du Pont said yesterday that direcs voted to reduce the comny's first-quarter dividend $1.25 a share from the $1.50 hare paid in the third and rth quarters of 1974.

As previously reported, Du nt's fourth-quarter net inne plunged 76 per cent to million, or 67 cents a are, from $142 million, or 93 a share, in the 1973 arter. This marked the first e since the third quarter 1951 that the chemical nt's net income did not tch its quarterly payout e.

n all 1974, Du Pont's net fit fell 31 per cent to $404 lion, or $8.20 a share, from 6 million, or $12.04 a share, 1973. The company blamthe earnings decline on e sagging economy and the tension of its use of the t in, first out, or LIFO, thod of accounting for inteories.

ndona Extradition by U.S. Being Sought by Italians

ME, Feb. 18 (NYT).—A re by the Italian government the extradition of Michele na, the financier who at time was in control of the klin National Bank in New , is expected to reach the d States this week.

Sindona, who is 53 and orn in Sicily, now lives with amily at the Hotel Pierre in York.

spokesman for the Justice try here said yesterday that was preparing a formal nd for the financier's extra and that the Foreign try would forward it to ington shortly.

e request is based on two warrants against Mr. Sinissued by Italian courts last an. He has been charged fraudulent bankruptcy and ying books.

r. Sindona, reached by tele at the Hotel Pierre, said, charges are completely unI denounce people who are g these judgments against

Sindona's system of interg banks and companies, controlled by him from such tax havens as Luxembourg and Liechtenstein, was estimated to be worth $450 million to $500 million only a year ago. Since then, his empire has rapidly crumbled.

The Vatican said last month that a Roman Catholic Church institution based here had suffered "limited losses" in the closing of two banks in Milan and Geneva that Mr. Sindona had controlled.

Burmah Says Tanker Loss £30 Million

No Profit Expected On 1974 Operations

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ).—Burmah Oil Co. disclosed today that its trading losses on its tanker operations in 1974 were estimated to be in the region of *£30 million, before making any* provision for future losses.

The disclosure was contained in a letter to shareholders from the company's new chairman and managing director Alastair Down, *which outlined the circumstances* that prompted Burmah to enter into its widely criticized financial support agreement with the Bank of England.

Mr. Down, a former deputy chairman and managing director of British Petroleum, said the Burmah board considered it unlikely that the company would achieve the small profit that had been indicated as possible in a statement made on Dec. 11.

He said it appeared that there would be a small overall loss before taking account of any extraordinary items or provisions that might be necessary.

It was apparent he said that the tanker operation would continue to incur substantial trading losses in the absence of a return to more favorable conditions on the tanker market.

The Bank of England's arrangements with Burmah involved the central bank's purchase last month of 77.8 million shares of BP held by Burmah. The purchase price last month was £179 million, or 230 pence a share. BP's shares are currently trading 362 pence a share.

Mr. Down said that the timing of the sale of the BP shares was dictated by the group's critical financial position. The board, he said, firmly believed the company should participate in any profit which the Bank of England might make on a resale of the BP holding.

This view was not accepted by the government.

Britain's GDP Declines 1% In 4th Quarter

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ).—Britain's gross domestic product (GDP) index fell 1 per cent to 109.2 in the fourth quarter of 1974 (1970 equals 100) from 110.3 in the third quarter and 110.1 a year earlier, *the central statistical office* estimated today.

The figures are seasonally adjusted and at constant 1970 prices. The preliminary estimate for the 1974 fourth quarter is based on the provisional estimate of the index of industrial production.

For all 1974, the GDP declined to a preliminary 109.2 from 109.9 in 1973.

Al-Atiki Named Finance Aide In Kuwait Government Shuffle

KUWAIT, Feb. 18 (NYT).—Abdel Rahman al-Atiki, a stalwart figure in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) as Kuwait's chief delegate, has turned over his job to a younger man and will concentrate on managing Kuwait's huge oil wealth.

In the new 16-member cabinet announced last week, the Ministry of Finance and Oil, which Mr. al-Atiki had headed for eight years, was divided into two ministries. Mr. al-Atiki, who is 46, remains minister of finance, but Abdel Muttaleb al-Kazimi, an American-educated economist, became minister of oil.

The intensive OPEC meetings *of the last two years have required* constant travel—from Iran to Ecuador. Mr. al-Atiki played a key role, particularly as a leader, in the Arab decision to impose an embargo on oil shipments to the United States and a production cutback during the October 1973 Middle East war.

Mr. al-Kazimi and Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmed al-Jaber will handle Kuwait's representation at international oil parleys. The new faces do not represent any change in policy. Mr. al-Kazimi is part of the official policy group on oil, Kuwait's prime natural resource, for which decisions are made under the firm guidance of Crown Prince Jaber al-Sabah, who is also Premier.

Mr. al-Kazimi, 38, is a member of a wealthy merchant family. He studied at Cairo University and at the University of Colorado, where he obtained a master's degree in economics.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

New Glass Process Announced

PPG Industries has announced a new method of manufacturing flat glass for the automobile, construction and other commercial markets. The U.S. company says that its process produces higher-quality glass than the widely used float glass process. Frank Breeze, vice-president and general manager of PPG's glass division, says the process offers a potential for operating economies. PPG and other major flat glass manufacturers now pay millions of dollars in license fees to Pilkington Brothers Ltd., an English company which developed the float process, which has been considered the world's best for making automobile and home windows. Glass made from the new process is said to have a more uniform thickness and a higher optical quality than products made under the Pilkington process. Pilkington, meanwhile, says it is conducting a feasibility study of a proposal to construct a £45-million float glass plant in Egypt. A company spokesman would not confirm reports that the development could be financed by the Kuwait Investment Co.

Toyota Expects Bigger Profits

Pre-tax profits for Toyota Motor Sales Co. will probably rise to 13.5 billion yen (about $46 million) for the current six-month term ending March 31, against an original estimate of 12.5 billion yen and actual profits of 12.1 billion yen in the previous period, senior manager Yoshio Amano reports. Sales are likely to reach 878 billion yen, up from the previously estimated 865 billion yen. Net profits are projected at 6.5 billion yen, up from the estimated 6 billion yen and *profits of 5.8 billion yen in the previous* period. The company expects to sell a total of 1.15 million motor vehicles in the current period, including 760,000 for the domestic market and 390,000 for export. The total is unchanged from the original plan, but the share of the domestic market has been increased by 10,000 units and the export target lowered.

Canadians Buy Into W. German Bank

Royal Bank of Canada has bought a one-third stake in Bankhaus Burgardt und Broeckelschen for an undisclosed sum from Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale. Bankhaus Burgardt, with a balance sheet total of 325 million deutsche marks, has offices in Dortmund and Duesseldorf and specializes in credit for medium-sized industrial firms. Westdeutsche Landesbank retains a one-third share in the bank as does Banque de l'Union Européenne. Hambros Bank of London withdrew from the bank about a year ago, when it sold its one-third share to Westdeutsche. Both Royal Bank of Canada and Westdeutsche Landesbank are among partners in the Orion and Libra consortium banks in London. BUE is a partner with Royal Bank of Canada in Banque Belge pour l'Industrie of Brussels and Interunion-Banque of Paris.

Fiat Opens Talks on Short Weeks

Fiat has begun talks with union leaders about putting 20,000 workers in the heavy-vehicle divisions on short time due to an excessive accumulation of stocks. Union sources say that Fiat hopes to "lose" about 18 days of production. An equal number of days are already being "lost" in the automobile sector, where 70,000 workers are already on short time. Fiat employs about 180,000, a bit more than half of them in the vehicle divisions. Fiat has an estimated 15,000 trucks unsold, or about three months' supplies. *Total Italian production last year was about* 75,000, up 10 per cent from 1974. Fiat truck production capacity worldwide is about 160,000 units a year.

In Erratic Trading Session

Prices Decline Slightly on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (IHT).—Prices closed down slightly after an erratic session on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Down Jones industrial average dropped 2.9 points to 731.3. It had been down more than 5 points after the first hour of trading, then rose to more than 3 points up at 2 o'clock before beginning to lose ground again. Declining issues finished ahead of gainers by about 780 to 670 after also reversing positions more than once during the day.

Volume totaled 23.99 million shares compared with 23.29 million Friday. The stock exchanges were closed yesterday in observance of Washington's Birthday.

Brokers said the market headed down in early trading under the impetus of a dividend cut by Du Pont and a sharp fourth-quarter loss by Chrysler.

However they said that, when *the retreat turned out to be only* marginal, investors came in and the market turned around. Helping the rise, they said, was a broad cut in bank prime lending rates.

Brokers said some profit taking helped the market to decline toward the close.

Pan American World Airways was the most actively traded issue after a delayed opening for an influx of orders. The stock closed up 1 at 5 3/8. Government and airline industry sources say it is likely the Civil Aeronautics Bureau will approve the bid by Iran to provide financial aid to Pan Am.

Also high on the active list was Texaco, which rose 1/8 to 25 1/8. A Texaco unit announced an oil find in the British North Sea.

Clorox was among the most *heavily traded issues but a com*pany spokesman said he knew of no reason for the activity. The stock gained 7/8 to 10.

Chrysler, also heavily traded, dropped 1 2 to 9 3/4. The auto maker expects a loss in its first quarter.

Du Pont gained 1 to 100 3/4. That reversed an early drop of more than 1 point following news it had cut its quarterly dividend.

Raybestos-Manhattan gained 1 3/8 to 22 1/2.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.37 to 76.42.

Bonds closed firmer on moderately active trading.

Governments ended the day 1/8 to 3/8 of a point higher, while corporates closed unchanged to 1/4 point firmer.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures fell sharply on the Board of Trade.

Soybeans fell the allowable limit of 20 cents a bushel and soy oil was down the limit of 100 points, or 1 cent a pound. Soybean meal lost $3 a ton. Wheat futures fell 16 1/2 cents while corn was down 8 1/2 and oats nearly 3 cents.

8.5% Prime Rate Established by Chemical Bank

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (IHT).—Chemical Bank today became the first major U.S. bank to lower its lending rate to 8.5 per cent, effective immediately.

The nation's sixth-largest banker cut the rate it charges on loans to most creditworthy business borrowers by one-half point, from 9 per cent.

A number of other large banks today cut their rate a quarter of a point, joining most other big commercial banks at the 8.75-per-cent level.

Banking sources said Chemical's move was hardly surprising, given the continued decline in most money-market rates since Morgan Guaranty Trust set the pace in moving to an 8 3/4-per-cent prime rate nearly two weeks ago.

While the sources said the rest of the banking industry will undoubtedly follow Chemical's move, the time frame for any broad decline is uncertain.

Chrysler Says Losses Were Records in 1974

DETROIT, Feb. 18 (AP).—Chrysler Corp. lost $73.5 million in the fourth quarter of 1974, giving it a net loss of $52 million for the year.

In the year-end report yesterday the firm blamed the gasoline shortages of the early part of last year, inflation and the later recession for the poor performance.

The loss was the largest for any quarter or year in Chrysler's history. Previous records were $39.6 million in 1958, including a $34.1-million loss in the third quarter.

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	2,500.0	3,400.0
Profits (millions)	—73.5*	74.4
Per Share		1.38
*Loss		
Year		
Revenue (millions)	11,000.0	11,800.0
Profits (millions)	—52.0*	255.0
Per Share		4.80

Chrysler, the third-ranked American auto maker, is expected to be the only car company reporting a loss for 1974. General Motors earned $950 million, Ford *has yet to report and American* Motors finished its fiscal year ended Oct. 30 with profits of $27 million.

Chrysler's sales in 1974 were worth $11 billion, down from $11.8 billion a year earlier. Total vehicle sales slumped to 2.8 million from the record 3.5 million in 1973.

Facing possible financial ruin and apparently seeing continued bad times early this year, Chrysler said it has made special credit arrangements with nearly 200 U.S. banks.

It has converted $455 million of its U.S. lines of credit to a revolving credit arrangement with more than 80 major banks running through March 1978, and established another $125 million in credit with 115 other banks, Chrysler said.

The firm said its financing subsidiary, Chrysler Financial Corp., has also entered into a $300-million standby credit arrangement with a group of 19 major U.S. banks.

The company said that the agreement restricts the amount of dividends it can pay. The company said that at the end of 1974 it could pay $47.9 million in dividends.

Because it costs the company about $20 million to meet its usual dividend, Chrysler is technically allowed to do so this quarter. However, if the company has a loss of more than $27.9 *million*, which is expected, in the first quarter, it would be prevented from declaring a dividend next quarter.

But the restriction may be academic because Chrysler probably will not declare much, if any, of a dividend for the first quarter.

In a denial today Chrysler said it expects to maintain its operations in Britain despite reports the company is considering leaving that market.

Chairman Lynn Townsend told a press conference that Chrysler's British operations pose the company's most difficult international situation because of political, economic and labor problems there. But he said, "We want to stay and we're doing everything we can to do so."

Mr. Townsend confirmed that the company expects to report a loss for the first quarter but declined to give any indication of the size of the expected deficit.

"January and February were so depressed it is impossible to escape a loss in the first quarter," he said.

He added the company expects to make continued cutbacks in operations in the first quarter and perhaps in the second quarter.

A Correction

A spokesman for First National Bank of Chicago denied today that his bank is on the Arab boycott list as indicated in a dispatch from Damascus carried in Tuesday's IHT. The spokesman noted that First Chicago has opened a number of branches in the Mideast in the past year, including one in Egypt with Arab partners.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Chicago & Northwestern

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	123.3	109.3
Profits (millions)	2.6	3.6
Per Share	0.60	0.82
Year		
Revenue (millions)	484.9	416.6
Profits (millions)	14.4	18.1
Per Share	3.24	4.14

FMC

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	523.8	457.0
Profits (millions)	17.2	16.9
Per Share	0.48	0.47
Year		
Revenue (millions)	2,074.1	1,719.3
Profits (millions)	80.9	79.2
Per Share	3.25	3.20

General Electric

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	3,736.7	3,363.5
Profits (millions)	191.6	191.1
Per Share	1.05	1.05
Year		
Revenue (millions)	13,413.1	11,575.3
Profits (millions)	608.1	585.1
Per Share	3.34	3.21

International Harvester

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,120.0	996.3
Profits (millions)	57.3	23.3
Per Share	2.06	0.84

LTV

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,224.3	1,089.3
Profits (millions)	26.5	10.98
Per Share	1.38	0.78
Year		
Revenue (millions)	4,768.0	4,150.6
Profits (millions)	85.7	38.6
Per Share	4.76	2.91

N. American Philips

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	338.0	188.7
Profits (millions)	3.4	10.9
Per Share	0.32	1.09
Year		
Revenue (millions)	994.6	735.5
Profits (millions)	29.7	35.98
Per Share	2.83	3.83

Olin

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	273.8	244.9
Profits (millions)	6.5	3.5
Per Share	0.56	0.31
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,250.0	963.1
Profits (millions)	83.9*	61.2
Per Share	7.15	5.20

*After change to LIFO accounting

Pennzoil

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	259.7	179.2
Profits (millions)	27.6	24.1
Per Share	0.82	0.72
Year		
Revenue (milhons)	941.6	606.1
Profits (millions)	137.5	83.7
Per Share	3.67	3.43

Polaroid

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	250.6	253.2
Profits (millions)	9.3	21.1
Per Share	0.28	0.64
Year		
Revenue (millions)	769.5	700.6
Profits (millions)	28.4	51.8
Per Share	0.86	1.58

Reynolds (NJ) Inds.

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,195.5	884.0
Profits (millions)	68.2	66.4
Per Share	1.31	1.35
Year		
Revenue (millions)	4,500.9	3,294.9
Profits (millions)	310.7	263.6
Per Share	6.24	5.34

Signal Cos.

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	412.4	370.9
Profits (millions)	13.6	10.3
Per Share	0.64	0.44
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,645.0	1,433.9
Profits (millions)	64.4	44.1
Per Share	2.89	1.85

Teledyne

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	440.2	410.1
Profits (millions)	—16.88*	18.8
Per Share		0.72
*Loss		
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,700.0	1,455.5
Profits (millions)	31.1	65.4
Per Share	1.33	3.45

Texas Utilities

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	181.4	149.0
Profits (millions)	28.2	26.9
Per Share	0.48	0.48
Year		
Revenue (millions)	726.6	615.1
Profits (millions)	123.1	111.2
Per Share	2.18	2.01

Textron

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	565.3	499.3
Profits (millions)	29.9	29.2
Per Share	0.80	0.78
Year		
Revenue (millions)	2,113.8	1,858.4
Profits (millions)	105.9	100.8
Per Share	2.83	2.65

Times Mirror

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	185.3	181.3
Profits (millions)	12.2	13.7
Per Share	0.36	0.41
Year		
Revenue (millions)	751.1	706.1
Profits (millions)	58.52	54.9
Per Share	1.73	1.63

Texaco Gets Oil Flow In British North Sea

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ).—Texaco North Sea U.K. Co., a unit of Texaco Inc., today announced an oil find in block 14/20 in British waters.

The well flowed oil at a rate of 7,605 barrels a day.

Texaco said the well was drilled at a location about 190 miles northeast of Aberdeen.

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.
KLÖCKNER & COMPANY
has acquired
HOWARD E. PERRY & COMPANY
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL
acted as Financial Adviser to Howard E. Perry & Company and provided the finance for this transaction

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
66	30½	Abbt Lb 1.32	17	163	66½	64½	66	+1¼
61¼	28¾	ACF In 2.60	9	65	45¾	44½	45¾	+2½
14⅝	7	Acme Clev	6	36	8	7¾	7¾	-⅛
5⅜	1⅞	AdmDg .04e	4	3	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
13¼	7⅛	AdmEx .77e		2991	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
5¼	1⅞	Adms Millis		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
11¾	3	Addressog		197	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+¼
11⅞	6½	Advinv .26e		122	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
31	15⅛	AetnaLf 1.08	7	683	25⅝	24¼	24⅝	-1⅛
61½	25⅛	AetnaLf pf 2		5	38	38	38	-⅞
9⅝	4⅞	Aguirre Co	9	5	7	7	7	
13⅞	5⅜	Ahmans .28	5	18	9⅝	9½	9½	-⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Aileen Inc	6	23	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
58	35⅜	AirPrd .20b	15	151	53⅞	53	53¾	+¼
15⅛	10	Aircolnc .90	5	77	14¾	14¼	14⅜	
2⅝	1	AJ Industris		23	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
24	8¾	Akzona 1.20	4	167	12	11½	11⅞	-⅜
15	7¼	Ala Gas 1.18	7	5	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+⅛
93¾	74	AlaP pf9.44		z200	92¾	92¾	92¾	
103¾	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z110	83	81½	83	+1½
29⅛	5⅜	Alaska Intrs		76	12½	12¼	12¼	+⅛
24⅝	12⅞	AlbanyIn .60	5	54	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	+⅜
11⅝	4	AlbertoC .36	21	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
17¾	10	Albertsn .60	8	2	14¼	14	14	-⅛
41	16¼	AlcanAl 1.20	5	285	21½	21⅛	21¼	-⅛
10	6¼	AlcoStd .48	4	87	10⅜	10	10⅜	+⅜
32⅞	12⅛	AlconLb .20	24	84	23½	22⅞	22⅞	-⅜
7⅜	2	Alexdrs .10e	10	67	3½	3⅛	3½	+¾
23½	2½	Alison Mfg	2	15	4	3¾	4	+⅛
12⅞	6¼	AllegCp .45e	3	43	8⅞	8	8⅛	
32¾	20⅛	AllgLud 1.20	3	31	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	+¼
41	29⅝	AllgLud pf 3		25	35	34½	35	+½
21¼	11¾	AllgPw 1.52	9	394	17¼	16½	16⅞	-⅜
9⅝	3⅝	AllenGrp .40	5	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	
54¼	23	AlldCh 1.80	7	274	36	35⅛	35½	-¾
22⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	7	15	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+⅜
17½	11¼	AlldProd 1	4	14	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+⅜
25⅝	15¼	AlldStr 1.58	5	44	23¼	22⅝	23¼	
4⅞	1⅝	Alld Supmkt		3	3	2⅞	2⅞	-¼
10¾	6⅛	AllisChal .26	5	101	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
8	3½	AllrtAut .55	8	26	8	7¾	7⅞	+¼
17⅜	6¾	Alpha PI .72	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
51¾	25⅞	Alcoa 1.34	7	149	36½	34¾	35¾	+1⅛
35	21½	AmalSug 2a	3	55	27	34⅝	36½	+1⅝
52⅞	28⅜	Amax 1.75	7	115	41⅞	40	40½	+½
129	77	Amax pf5.25		7	99⅞	98	99⅞	+1⅞
12	5⅞	AMBAC .50	5	58	9⅞	9	9⅞	+⅛
5	2⅛	Amcord .24	4	28	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
22	11⅜	Amerce 1.20	4	14	17½	17¼	17¼	
40	12¾	A Hess .30b	4	893	21¾	20½	21½	+1⅜
89¾	39⅝	A Hes pf3.50		197	52¾	51	52	+1½
16½	5¾	AAirFlt .44	8	75	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+¼
13⅝	4⅞	Am Airlin	11	793	8	7⅛	7⅞	
7½	3⅛	A Baker .20		6	6	6	6	+⅛
39⅞	27¾	A Brnds 2.68	8	148	39¾	39⅛	39½	-¼
28⅝	11½	AmBdcst .80	6	x155	18¾	18	18⅛	+⅜
9⅞	4½	AmBldM .36	7	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
33½	22½	A Can 2.20a	6	234	34	33⅛	34	+½
23⅞	18	A Can pf1.75		4	23	23	23	
15	7⅛	AmCen Mfg		7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
23	12	A Chain 1.20	4	5	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	
25½	17⅛	A Cyan 1.50	8	277	25¼	24⅛	25	+⅞
41	15	A DisTel .52	12	118	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	+1⅛
13	9¾	ADul pf.84a		32	12¼	12	12¼	+¼
27⅛	13½	AmElPw 2	9	366	18½	18⅛	18¼	-⅛
7¼	3⅛	AFamily .24	4	43	6	5¾	5¾	-⅜
15	2⅜	AmFin .20		5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	-⅛
26⅝	18½	AGlBd 1.98e		80	24	23½	23¾	
19¾	13	AGenCv 1.32		20	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	-¼
16	7	A Gnins .60	5	60	11	10¾	11	+⅛
26⅝	16	A Gin pf1.80		13	21½	21¼	21½	+½
16⅞	7½	AmHoist .70	4	25	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
44⅞	26½	A Home .88	27	638	38½	37⅜	38⅛	+¼
200	120	A Home pf 2		3	170	170	170	-2¾
41⅞	18¾	AmHosp .30	23	947	29⅞	29	29	-⅞
8	1¾	Am Invest		7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
7⅛	2¾	A Medicl .12	5	169	4¾	4½	4½	-¼
4½	1¼	A Medicorp	81	306	3¼	3	3¼	+¼
13⅞	3¼	Am Motors	11	540	5	4¾	5	+¼
41¼	26⅞	ANatGs 2.54	7	64	36⅞	36¼	36½	-⅛
7⅞	3	Am Sealing		4	5	5	5	
15¾	5¼	AmShip .63	109	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+¼
27⅝	13	A Smelt 1.50	4	246	17	16⅝	16⅝	-⅛
15⅝	7¾	AmStand 8.0	5	x92	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+⅛
59	37½	A Std pf4.75		6	51½	50¾	51¼	+⅛
13⅝	5½	AmSteril .28	10	72	8¼	8	8⅛	-⅛
36	22⅝	AmStores 2	4	36	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	+⅜
4⅞	5-16	AT&T wt		1469	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
53	39⅝	AmT&T 3.40	10	1094	51⅛	50⅝	50⅞	+⅛
60	44⅝	AmT&T pf 4		57	54⅞	54¼	54⅝	+⅛
49	39¼	ATT pfB3.74		28	46⅝	46¼	46⅜	+⅛
48¼	38½	AT&TPFA3.64		9	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞	+⅛
10¾	6¼	AWatWk .64	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
18½	12¾	AW.1pF 1.43		z1100	15	14½	14½	-1
13⅛	8½	Ameron .90	4	31	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅜
4⅞	2¼	AmesD .10e	4	16	4⅜	4½	4⅝	+⅛
14⅞	9¾	Ametek 1	6	37	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
24	9	AMF In 1.24	11	89	13⅜	13	13¼	+⅛
22¼	12½	Amfac Inc 1	4	43	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
45¾	20⅝	AMP Inc .37	26	351	33⅝	32⅝	33	-¾
9½	6½	Ampco .40a	3	16	8¾	8⅝	8½	+⅛
4⅞	2	Ampex Corp	4	67	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
5¼	1½	Amrep Corp	4	18	2⅞	2½	2⅞	
33¾	23⅜	Amstar 21.0	2	135	31½	29⅞	30⅝	+1⅞
8⅞	7½	Amstr pf6.8		2	8	8	8	
47⅞	32	Amsted 3.20	5	266	47⅛	45⅝	47	+¾
11½	5	Amtel .32	4	35	7⅛	6⅞	7	-⅛
30	13⅛	Anacon 12.0	3	246	15¾	15¼	15⅜	-⅛
18⅞	12	AnchrH 1.88	7	9	16½	16⅛	16½	+⅛
27⅞	15½	AnderClay 1	5	116	24½	24	24½	-⅛
9	3⅞	Angelica .12	7	18	6½	6⅜	6⅜	-⅛
21	11⅛	AnsulCo .62t	5	50	17	16½	17	+¼
15⅝	9¾	Apache 5.0	5	43	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
15½	8⅝	ApcoOil .49t	3	57	11⅛	11¼	11¼	-⅛
3⅛	½	Apeco Corp		175	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+⅛
13⅝	4¼	APL Corp 1	5	8	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+⅛
10	5¼	APL pfB .58		3	10	9½	9½	
92½	60	ApPw pf7.40		z40	72	72	72	
5¼	⅞	Applid Mag		33	2⅜	2¼	2¼	-⅛
101	46	ARA Sv 1.46	18	119	73	71½	72¼	+1
9⅛	5	ArcataN .36	5	57	8⅛	7⅞	8	
23⅞	18½	ArcatN pf 2		4	22	21½	21½	-½
24⅝	13½	ArchrD .25b	12	950	23⅛	22	22⅞	-⅜
4⅝	1¼	Arctic Entr		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11	2	Aristar	33	34	3½	3¼	3½	+⅛
19¾	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	6	97	14¼	14	14	
12¼	4½	ArkBest .44		30	5	5	5	
27¾	15¾	ArkLGs 1.70	7	140	25¼	24⅞	25	+¾
4⅝	1	Arlen RltyD		32	2	1¾	1⅞	-⅛
7⅝	4¾	Armada Co	4	3	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
29½	18⅝	Armco 1.60a	4	294	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	+⅜
31¼	22	Arm pf 2.10		20	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
57	43	Armr pf4.75		z200	51	51	51	+½
32¾	14¾	ArmstCk .92	15	348	21¾	21½	21¾	+¼
54	39½	ArmC pf3.75		z70	43	48	48	+2½
22⅝	11⅞	Armst Rub	6	60	13	12½	12⅞	-⅛
14⅝	9⅞	AroCorp 1	5	2	12	11¾	12	
13¾	5	Arvinind .52	10	10	7⅛	6⅞	7	-⅛
104½	52⅛	ASA Lt 1.40		238	80½	76¾	80¼	+3⅝
27⅝	15⅜	AshlOil 1.50	4	71	20	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
13⅜	13⅛	AsdDrG 1.40	7	38	23⅞	23	23	-¾
22⅝	16½	AsdSpg 1.40	5	9	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+⅜
9⅞	5¾	Athlone .40	3	95	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+⅛
15	2⅛	Atico 1.50e	4	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
20⅝	12	AtlCyEl 1.50	6	41	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+⅛
113¾	73	AtlRich 2.50	10	466	86¾	84¾	86⅛	
52⅝	48	AtlRc pf3.75		z50	49	48½	49	+1¼
191¼	123¾	AtlRch pf 3		3	146	144	146	-½
74¼	48	AtlRc pf2.80		336	58	57	57½	-⅛
2⅝	1	Atlas Corp		171	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
7	3⅛	ATO Inc 2.0	4	294	6½	5¾	6⅜	+⅛
56⅞	20¾	AutDat .20e	23	86	41⅜	39¾	41¼	+1⅜
3¾	1¼	Autom Ind		55	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	-⅛
8⅝	2	Avco Corp	11	280	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
1	5-16	Avco Cp wt		11	¾	11-16	11-16	-⅛
35⅛	9	AvcoCp pf		13	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
44	21¾	AveryPd .30	17	117	30⅝	30¼	30¼	+¼
21⅝	4⅝	Avis Inc	10	52	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
9¾	4⅛	Avnetinc .34	3	78	6⅝	6½	6½	-⅛
65	18⅝	AvonPd 1.48	18	384	36⅝	35	35⅛	-1
22⅞	8⅞	Aztec OilGs	13	54	16⅞	15¼	16⅞	+⅜

B

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
37¾	18½	BabckW .80	7	182	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	+⅜
6⅝	2⅜	Bache .10e		252	6⅛	6¼	6¼	-⅛
19⅝	3½	BakerIn .20	5	238	5¼	5	5¼	
43⅝	22½	BakerOil .37	19	118	38	37¼	37¼	+½
14⅝	5	BaldDH .40a	5	39	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+¼
14⅞	8¼	Ball Cp .60	7	40	13⅝	12½	13⅝	+⅝
25½	12⅛	BalGE 1.96	7	157	19¼	18¾	19	
56½	40½	Balt pfB4.50		z50	52	52	52	+1½
24¾	10⅞	BanCal 1.34	10	4	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+⅛
36⅞	21½	Bandag Inc	25	127	33¼	33	33⅛	+⅝
6	2	Bangr Punt		16	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
19⅞	9⅞	BangP pf 2		6	15¾	15½	15½	-1
36½	22	BkofNY 2.20	5	28	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	-⅛
27¾	8⅝	Bk of Va .88	5	15	11⅝	11½	11⅝	-¼
57¾	29½	BankTr 3	5	72	37½	36⅝	37	
34	16	BarbOil .80e		10	21⅜	21¼	21¼	-¼
24⅝	9⅝	BardCR .20	16	42	15⅞	15½	15¾	+½
2⅞	1⅛	Barnett Mfg		13	3	2⅞	2⅞	
10¼	6	Basicinc .40	3	31	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-¼
18⅝	10¾	BatesMf .20	3	52	16⅛	16	16	
1 5-16	7-16	BatesMfg rt		5511-16	⅝	11-16	11-16	-⅛
22½	14¾	Bate Mf pf1		16	20½	20⅛	20⅛	-⅛
22¾	3⅝	Bathind .40	6	613	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
45	17¾	BauschL .60	12	108	26¾	25⅝	26¼	+¼
48⅝	24⅝	BaxtLab .19	36	270	42¼	40½	41½	-¼
28⅞	10	Bearing .32	9	15	18¾	18	18⅜	+½
23⅝	12⅛	BeatFds .72	12	704	21⅛	20¾	20¾	-½
40	16	Beckmn .50	12	146	26⅛	24¾	26	+1
40	20⅝	BectDick .40	20	98	35⅝	34⅝	35¼	
10⅝	6⅝	BeechA .60b	5	45	9¾	9½	9¾	
5¼	1⅝	viBeech Crk		z10	5	5	5	-¼
24⅝	15	Beker .28	5	350	19⅝	19	19¼	-⅛
18½	9½	BelcoP .50e	4	43	14⅝	14	14⅝	+¼
25⅝	8¾	Bel' How .84	5	111	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	+⅜
18	11⅞	RemisCo 1b	4	7	15⅛	15¼	15½	
30¼	20	Bendix 1.80	6	38	30	29¼	29¾	-¼
49½	31	Bendix pf 3		3	44¾	44⅝	44¾	+¼
27⅝	11¾	BenfiCp 1.25	5	71	18⅛	17¾	18	+¼
116¼	58½	Benef pf5.50		1	79	79	79	
53	36	Benef pf4.50		z100	47½	47½	47½	
67	37	Benef pf4.30		3	51	50½	51	
20½	3⅝	BenSM 2.30e	2	7	4⅝	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
6	2⅛	BengtB .07e	5	998	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+¼
11⅝	1⅞	Berkey Pho		32	3⅝	3⅜	3¼	
6¼	2½	Bert Prmg	6	73	5⅜	5	5	-⅜
36⅞	23½	BethStl 2a	4	228	30⅛	29¾	30	
		BigThree n	15	22	37⅛	36¾	36⅞	
41½	20	BlackDr .40	25	277	27⅞	27½	27⅞	-⅛
7½	3⅝	BlairJhn .48	10	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
15⅝	9⅞	BlisLau 1.10	4	17	13	12⅞	13	
16¼	7	BlockHR .40	12	93	15½	15⅛	15½	-⅜
21⅝	12	BlueBell .80	5	83	17⅝	17	17⅝	+½
3½	1	Bobbie Brks		15	2¼	2	2	-⅛
20½	11⅛	Boeing .80	6	142	17¾	17⅛	17½	+⅜
19	9⅞	BoiseC.s .50	4	265	14¾	14¼	14⅝	+⅛
6⅞	3	Bond Ind		2	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
22	13¼	BkMont 1.50	4	21	21½	20½	20½	-¼
25¼	15¾	Borden 1.30	9	469	24⅛	23½	24	+½
22⅞	12½	BorWar 1.35	6	97	17	16⅝	16⅞	
3⅝	1⅛	Bormans	7	130	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+¼
29¼	14	BosEd 2.14	7	76	19½	19¼	19⅜	
12½	4½	Braniff .20e	5	624	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
47⅛	29⅝	BriggS 1.60a	12	47	41⅛	40¾	40¾	-⅜
63¾	30⅝	BristM 1.52	16	236	61⅝	60⅞	61¼	-⅛
39½	25	BristM pf 2		9	38½	38	38½	+½
14⅞	4½	BritPet .40e	2	297	9	8⅝	8¾	-⅛
16	10	Brkwy Gls 1	6	25	15⅝	15	15	-⅝
20⅞	11½	BklyUG 1.72	7	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
13⅞	9⅝	Brown Co	3	6	11	10⅝	11	+¼
28¼	13⅞	BwnGp 1.60	7	37	16	15¾	16	+⅛
10¾	4¼	BwnShrp .20	5	10	6⅝	6½	6½	-⅛
13⅞	4¼	BrwnFer .20	6	60	6	5¾	6	+¼
18⅝	7⅛	Brunswk .40	6	134	12	11⅝	11¾	-⅛
28	8	BrushW .40	4	10	11	10¾	10¾	-⅛
20⅝	3	BT Mt 1.45e		54	5⅝	5	5⅛	-½
46½	19	BucyErie 1	15	174	35½	35	35½	+⅜
12½	7	BuddCo .80	6	49	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
6¼	4¼	BudCo pf.60		8	4⅝	4½	4½	-½
7½	2⅛	Budind .22t	4	5	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
20⅞	11	BuffFor 1.20	15	1	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
13	6⅞	BulovaW .70	6	32	8¼	8	8⅛	-⅝
21⅞	19½	BunkHil 1.92		22	22	21⅝	21⅝	
8⅛	3⅛	BunkrRa .40	8	29	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	-⅛
17¾	9¾	Bunkr pf1.50		20	13⅝	13¼	13¼	-½
26⅛	13⅝	BurlInd 1.20	6	46	20	19⅛	19⅞	-⅛
49⅞	27	BurlNor 1.70	6	91	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+⅛
7⅝	6¼	BurlNo pf.55		14	7⅛	7	7	-¼
26¼	10¼	Burndy .78	7	41	20	19⅝	19¾	+⅜
113	61⅛	Burrghs .60	23	312	86½	84	85⅝	

C

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
26⅞	2⅝	CabCab For	3	20	4½	4¼	4½	+½
29¾	14	Cabot Cp .92	4	22	19½	18	19½	+1¼
3¼	1⅛	Cadence Ind		12	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
4⅝	2¼	Caesars Wrl	5	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4½	1⅞	Cal Finanl	7	30	3½	3¼	3⅜	
21	12⅛	CalP Ut 1.52	6	6	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
20¾	6¼	Callahn .15r	10	122	11	10⅝	11	
14¼	1⅛	Camrn Brn		13	2⅜	2¼	2¼	-⅛
47⅛	19⅝	CamRL .60a	22	265	36	34	35¾	+½
37⅞	22¼	CamSp 1.24	12	73	31¼	30½	31	+¾
35	31¾	CanSouRy 3	6	z10	34	34	34	
18⅝	10⅝	CdnPac .86e	7	39	16⅝	16½	16½	-⅛
13¾	6⅝	CanalR 1.10	9	12	11	10⅞	10⅞	-⅜
39¼	16¾	CapClt Com	11	20	31¾	31¼	31¾	
31	13⅝	Cap Hold .34	15	391	25⅛	24¾	25	-⅛
21	1¼	Capit Mfg		5	2½	2½	2½	-⅛
43½	24¼	Carbor 1.70	5	20	37¾	36½	37¾	+¾
4¼	1⅝	Carling OKe		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
18⅛	9½	Carlisle .88	3	15	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	-⅜
67	52	CaroC&Oh 5		z20	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	-½
9½	4⅝	CaroFrg .40	7	33	5⅝	5¼	5½	+⅜
23¼	10½	CaroPw 1.60	8	169	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
31¼	15⅛	CarTec 1.60	4	16	20¼	19⅞	20	+⅜
17	6	CarrCp .52	27	416	9⅛	8¾	9	+⅛
31	12	Cart Hwl .80	9	22	20½	20	20	-⅜
52	22	CartHw pf 2		5	34⅝	34¼	34¼	+¼
9⅛	4⅜	CartWall .40	9	65	8½	8⅛	8¼	
11	6	CascNGs .92	8	15	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
17⅞	10	CastlCk .80b	6	32	15⅞	15⅛	15½	-⅛
69¾	39⅝	CaterTr 1.80	15	510	60¾	59¼	60¼	+1¼
40¾	25	CBS 1.46	11	158	40¼	39⅞	40	
27½	17½	CBS pf 1		5	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	-⅛
2⅛	⅝	CCI Corp		36	1⅛	1½	1½	-⅛
17	11⅛	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	2	15	15	15	
35	24½	Celanse 2.80	4	156	29½	28⅛	29½	+¾
55¼	40	Celn pfA4.50		1	48	48	48	+¼
15⅞	3¼	Cencoinc .20		365	6½	5⅝	6¼	+⅝
19	4	Centex .12	11	139	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+¼
21¼	11	CenHud 1.72	8	7	16⅝	16½	16½	+⅛
20⅞	10	CenIllLt 1.60	8	34	15¾	15⅛	15½	+⅜
29½	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z300	28¾	28¾	28¾	-⅛
15⅞	8½	CenIlIPS 1.20	8	33	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+⅜
17⅜	11½	CenLaE 1.28	8	13	17¼	17	17	-¼
17⅜	10⅞	CeMPw 1.34	8	26	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+¼
17⅜	10⅝	CenSoW 1.16	10	722	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	+¼
23¾	9⅞	CenSoya .60	7	200	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	-⅝
23½	13	CenTel 1.12	9	69	20	19⅝	19⅞	+¼
13	6½	Centrn Data	8	196	13¾	12¼	13½	+1
19½	11⅛	Cerro 1.20	3	19	14	13⅝	14	
19⅝	6⅞	Cert-teed .60	133	35	10	9⅝	10	+¼
19	11⅜	CessnaAir 1	5	31	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
20⅞	9⅝	Champint 1	5	226	15⅝	14¾	15½	+⅜
22	11½	Chml pf1.20		30	16½	16¼	16⅜	-⅛
17⅞	7¼	ChamSp .60	9	210	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	-⅛
18¾	7	Chance .60	11	67	19¼	18⅝	18¾	+⅝
35½	12¼	Chartr 1.35e	2	115	25½	23¾	25¼	+1⅜
30½	18	Chartr NY 2	5	31	24	23⅝	24	+⅜
10⅞	7	ChaseFd .72		12	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+⅛
56½	24⅝	ChaseM 2.20	6	530	33½	32⅝	32⅞	+⅜
42½	3⅞	ChaseMn Tr		940	5⅝	4⅞	5	-⅛
8½	4⅞	Chelsea .40a	2	37	5½	5¼	5¼	-⅛
26⅞	13½	Chemin 1.10	5	314	28	26	27½	+1⅛
47½	27¾	ChmNY 2.88	6	112	37	36¼	36⅝	
38½	25½	CheVa 1.80a	4	4	31¾	31¼	31½	-¼
67½	26¼	Chesbg 1.24	19	132	52¼	51⅝	51⅝	-⅛
32½	25¼	Chessie 2.10	6	132	32⅛	31¾	31⅞	-⅛
11⅞	5	ChiMilw Cp	2	41	7¼	7	7	-¼
18¼	9	Chi Milw pf		3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
33½	19½	ChiPneuT 2	7	18	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	-⅝
6	1⅞	ChkFull .12r		10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
4⅛	1½	Chris Craft		57	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝	-⅛
8½	4⅝	ChrsCft pf 1		1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
13¼	7¾	Chromal .70	5	22	11⅞	11½	11⅞	-⅛
64¾	46¼	Chroma pf 5		1	53	53	53	+1⅛
20½	7	Chrysir 1.40		2091	9⅞	9½	9¾	-⅛
6⅝	1	Chrysler wt		101	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
14⅞	¾	CI Mtg Gp		164	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	-⅛
11½	2	CI Rlt Inv		18	3⅞	3¾	3¾	-⅛
23¼	15¼	CinBell 1.60	7	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
23¼	13¼	CinnGE 1.64	9	29	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+½
114	92¼	CinG pf9.30		z20	103¾	103¾	103¾	-1
103½	92¼	CinG pf9.28		z100	103	103	103	+½
53½	39¾	CinGE pf 4		z210	47	45	45	-1
36⅛	13½	CinMila 1.40	5	26	17¾	17	17	-¾
43½	23⅛	CIT Fin 2.20	8	43	34¼	33½	34⅛	+⅝
[illegible]	20⅞	Citicorp .80	13	1291	32⅞	31⅝	32	—
82¼	32¾	CitiesSv 2.40	6	138	42¾	41½	42	+½
31¾	2	CitzSo 1.89e	4	101	3¾	3⅜	3½	-⅜
14	1	Citizns Mtg	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13	4⅜	CityInvst .66	5	162	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
2	5-16	City Inv wt		14	13-16	10-16	13-16	+1-16
26½	11½	CityIn pf B2		9	16¾	16⅝	16¾	-½
4⅞	1⅜	City Strs		9	2⅜	2	2	-⅜
46½	17½	ClarkE 1.60	8	x87	29⅝	27½	29⅛	+1⅜
21⅝	6½	ClarkOil .50		35	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
5	2⅝	CLC Am .20	3	4	4	4	4	-⅛
82½	50¾	ClvClf 2.60a	9	5	77¼	76¾	77¼	+¾
33¾	20¼	ClvElll 2.48	7	28	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+⅛
113½	104	ClevEl pf 12		z420	114¾	113½	114	+½
14⅞	5½	ClorxCo .52	12	2135	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+1
7⅜	2½	CluetPea .30	7	24	4⅜	4	4¼	
17½	6⅛	CluetP pf 1		5	9⅝	9½	9½	+¼
27⅞	5⅝	CMIInv Cp	4	81	10½	10⅛	10¼	-⅛
11⅞	2⅞	CNA Finl		169	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
15⅜	5⅞	CNA pfA1.10		52	9⅝	9½	9½	-⅛
13½	8¾	CNA I 1.08a		53	11½	11¼	11½	-⅛
8¾	13-32	CNA Larw		21	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
20	4⅝	CNAL pf2.10		16	9⅝	9	9	-⅝
12⅝	3⅝	CcastSt Gas	3	989	9⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅝
23⅝	14⅝	CstSG pf1.83		22	19¾	18⅝	19⅞	+1½
18⅝	10¼	CstSG pf1.19		6	15⅝	15	15	+⅝
127¾	44⅝	CocaCol 2.18	20	341	76⅞	74	75	-1½
11⅝	3½	CocaBltg .40	12	277	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
13⅝	5	ColdwBk .36	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7½	1¾	Coleco Ind		28	2⅞	2½	2½	-⅜
30¼	15¾	ColgPal .68	16	600	27½	27	27	-⅜
51	40½	ColgP pf3.50		z100	50	50	50	+2
9¾	3⅝	CollinAik .40	6	20	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	-⅛
10¼	1⅝	Collins Fd	7	13	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
57⅝	12⅝	ColPenn .40	15	61	33⅝	33	33	-⅝
32⅝	14	ColonlSt 1.25	7	6	19	19¾	18¾	
29⅝	15⅛	Coltind 2	3	129	23⅞	23	23⅝	+¾
50⅝	40	Colt pf4.25		6	49⅝	49½	49⅝	+⅛
28⅝	19⅝	ColGas 2.06	8	225	25	25½	25	+⅛
55¼	46	ColGs pf5.62		10	54⅝	54½	54½	-⅛
4¾	1⅝	Colum Pict	12	151	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
25⅝	16	ColSOh 1.96	8	111	16⅜	16½	16½	-⅛
25	1⅝	Colwel Mfg		11	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
73	4⅝	Combd Com	7	14	10⅝	10	10	-⅛
105¼	21⅝	CombE 1.80	9	207	37¼	36⅝	37⅛	+⅜
37¼	14⅞	ComlSol 1.40	6	20	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
30⅝	19⅝	ComwE 2.30	10	135	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜	+⅛
10⅝	6⅝	ComEdA wt		11	9	9	9	+⅛
10⅞	6½	ComEdB wt		1	9	9	9	+⅛
29⅛	25⅝	ComE pf2.87		13	29	28⅞	29	+⅛
25⅝	17	ComwE pf ?		6	22⅝	22¼	22¼	-¼
24	15	ComE pf1.90		9	22⅛	21⅞	22	
20½	14⅝	ComE pf1.42		1	18½	18½	18½	
15⅝	5¼	ComwO .22t	11	178	7	6½	6¾	-⅛
21	12⅞	ComO pf1.72		51	15½	15	15¼	+¼
29⅝	8⅛	Compugrp	6	44	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	-⅛
4⅛	1½	Comput Sci	12	36	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
40⅝	22¾	Comsat 1	7	67	33	32⅝	33	+¼
10½	3	ConAgra		6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
20¾	14⅝	ConeM 1.20a	4	43	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
20¼	8½	ConnM 1.60	8	68	12⅝	12¼	12¾	-⅛
21⅞	9⅞	Conrac .60	7	13	17	16¾	17	+½
21½	6	ConEd .70e	4	457	10⅝	10½	10½	
71	34¾	ConEd pf 6		8	52¼	52½	52¼	
58	28⅝	ConEd pf 5		8	43⅝	43¼	43½	+¾
54½	28½	CnE pfC4.65		z50	41	41	41	+⅛
24⅞	10½	ConFds 1.35	9	197	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	-⅛
70⅝	40⅝	ConF pf4.50		11	54	53½	53½	-½
20¾	8⅝	ConFrgt .70	6	53	13⅝	12¾	13⅜	
25¼	16⅞	ConNGs 2.18	9	55	24½	24⅛	24¼	+½
24⅞	9	ConsuPow 2	10	770	14	13½	13⅞	+⅜
95	53	CnPw pf7.76		z50	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+⅛
95½	50	CnPw pf7.72		z160	66	65	65	
93	55	CnPw pf7.68		z100	64	64	64	
59¾	45½	ConPow pf 6		12	56	55	55	
62	34	CnPw pf4.52		z10	40	40	40	
53	29½	CnPw pf4.50		z100	39	38⅞	38⅞	-1⅛
52½	30	CnPw pf4.16		z20	33	33	33	
8½	3⅛	Conl Air Lin	9	105	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	-⅛
28½	20	ConCan 1.80	7	212	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	+½
11	6¾	ContCop .80	2	35	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
41⅞	23½	ContCp 2.60	10	119	35	35¼	35⅛	-⅛
45	25½	CIIC pfA2.50		3	39	39	39	
59¾	23¼	ContlCp 1.20	6	69	32	30⅝	30⅞	-1½
14½	6⅛	ContlIP 1.45e		125	9⅛	9	9	
15⅝	1¼	Contll Rlty		20	2⅛	2	2	
7⅞	⅜	ConMtg .2ee		304	1⅛	1	1	-⅛
53½	29	ContOil 2	6	500	42⅞	41¾	42⅛	-⅛
77¾	41	ContOil pf 2		1	56	56	56	-¾
19	9¼	ContTele 1	8	214	12¾	12½	12⅝	+⅜
39⅝	9½	Control Dat	196	1137	18⅛	16⅞	17⅝	+1⅛
52	35	CnDt pf4.50		z50	44	44	44	+1
28	19⅝	Conwood 2	7	4	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+½
8¼	1⅛	CookUn .26r	5	27	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
45⅝	20½	Coopind 1.04	7	64	37¾	35⅝	36⅞	-⅞
9⅞	3⅝	Cooper Lab		85	8	7⅝	7⅝	
14⅞	5	CoopTR .60	5	10	8	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
15	9⅝	CopT pf1.25		3	11¾	11½	11½	+⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Copeind .60	9	9	10	9⅞	9⅞	-⅛
34⅞	15½	CoppRg .50a	3	43	24½	23⅝	24⅛	+⅛
27⅜	18	CopwCp 1.80	4	14	25	24⅝	24⅞	-⅛
3¾	1	Cordura Cp		3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
90½	25	CornG 1.12a	16	142	45	43⅞	44⅞	-⅜
14½	2½	CornwlE .40	10	47	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
23¾	1½	Cousins Mtg		50	2⅝	2½	2½	
7¼	3¾	Cowles .20	8	19	6¼	6	6¼	+½
119⅝	9	CoxBdct .40	8	93	17⅝	16½	17	+½
39⅝	23⅝	CPC Intl 2	10	329	39⅝	38⅝	39	-¼
38⅝	15⅛	Crane 1.40b	4	199	40¼	37½	39½	+2
7⅛	3⅝	CredHF .42	10	99	5¼	5	5	-⅛
25¾	10⅝	CrockN 1.66	8	76	20	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
12½	6¾	CrompK .80	4	1	9	9	9	
20⅞	11¼	CrouHin .70	7	14	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
23⅞	13⅝	Crown Cork	10	69	22¾	22	22⅛	-½
39½	19⅝	CrwZll 1.80a	6	89	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	+½
13¾	6⅛	CTS Cp .50	5	8	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	-⅛
13	5	Culligan .40	6	30	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
37¾	11⅝	CumEng 1a	6	17	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	
97	70	Cum pf7.50		z1020	85⅝	85	85⅝	+⅞
7½	2¼	CunnDrg .20	14	3	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅝	8⅛	Curinc 1.08e		18	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
14⅝	5	CurtisW .40e	8	64	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	-½
27	15½	CurtisWrA 2		1	22	22	22	
31	16⅝	CutlerH 1.60	5	22	23⅛	22¾	23	+⅝
24⅞	15⅝	Cyclop 1.40a	2	27	21⅛	20½	21	+⅝
45½	20⅝	Cyprus 1.40	5	24	28⅝	29¼	28⅞	+⅜

D

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
41⅛	6	Damon .20	12	104	13½	12¾	13⅛	+⅜
9⅝	4	DanRiv .10p	5	62	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
25½	14	DanaCp 1.36	5	103	20½	19¾	20⅛	+½
23½	10¼	Dartind .60b	7	41	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	-⅛
29	18¾	Dartind pf 2		14	27	26½	25⅞	-⅛
39	8⅞	Data Genl	13	89	17⅝	16⅝	17	-½
15¾	10	Dayco 1.14	6	7	13¾	13¾	13⅝	-¼
58	39	Dayc pf4.25		z70	50	50	50	
5⅛	1	Dayin Inc		103	1⅝	1½	1½	-⅛
12	6½	DaytHud .60	5	47	9⅝	9½	9½	-⅛
21⅝	10⅝	DaytPL 1.66	8	80	14¾	14⅝	14½	+⅛
94½	61	DPL pf 7.37		z100	70	70	70	
10½	4½	DeanWit .40	20	78	10⅝	10	10	+⅛
55⅞	27¼	Deere 1.80	7	443	39	38½	38⅝	+½
15⅞	7⅛	DelmaP 1.20	6	102	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+⅛
25¼	16	DeMon 1.30	6	70	25⅛	24⅝	25	+¼
56⅛	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	8	528	35⅞	34	34½	+1
8	1⅝	Deltec Intl		18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
9⅝	2¾	Deltona Crp	15	53	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
22½	10¼	DennMfg 1	5	21	17	16½	16½	-⅛
19	10¾	DennMf pf 1		4	13	13	13	-½
13⅞	5⅝	Dennys .20	8	94	11½	10½	10⅞	-⅛
29½	20½	Dentsply .80	16	161	29¼	28¼	29¼	+1¼
25	4½	Deseret Ph	20	33	10⅝	10	10	-½
11⅞	4	DeSotoIn .60	5	48	6⅞	6½	6½	-⅛
18	7½	DetEdis 1.45	8	149	11⅝	11½	11⅝	-⅜
92	48½	Det E pf7.45		z100	66½	66½	66½	
90	49	Det E pf7.36		z230	63½	63½	63½	
70	41⅛	Det E pf5.50		2	54½	54½	54½	
17⅜	7⅝	Dexter .36	7	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+⅛
23⅝	6¼	Dial Finl .54	6	17	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+¼
31¾	20½	Diamint 2	6	73	26½	25⅝	26⅛	-¼
59⅝	28½	DiamSh 1.40	5	182	27	26⅝	26⅞	+⅜
35½	25¾	Dia Sh pfC 2		10	31¾	31¾	31¾	+¼
36¼	12	Dia pf D1.20		20	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅜
17⅞	6⅛	DickAB .52	5	24	9¼	8¼	9¼	+⅝
12½	6	Dictaphn .60	7	100	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	
39⅝	11	Diebold .40b	18	18	18	17½	18	+½
9½	3	DiGiorgo .33	11	26	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
15	7½	DiGior pf.88		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅜
122¾	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	20	299	76¾	74½	75	-¾
8	4½	Dillingm .40	5	69	6½	6	6¼	+⅛
34	23	Dillon 1.20b	11	1	29	29	29	+⅛
54½	16⅝	Disney .12b	24	1046	40¾	38¼	39⅞	+1⅝
18¾	4½	Disston .12	5	26	7⅝	7	7	-¼
3⅛	1⅝	Diversfd In	15	88	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	-⅛
17¼	19-16	DivMt 1.56e		32	2⅛	2	2	-⅛
22⅞	6½	DrPepper .30	22	227	12	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
64½	31⅝	DomeM .80a	15	164	53⅞	52½	53⅞	+1¼
5⅝	2	DonLuU .10		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Donnelly .56	15	41	23⅝	23	23⅝	-½
12	7¼	DorlcCp .20	4	34	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	-¼
8⅝	4⅝	DorOlly .10e	5	7	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
6⅝	3	Dorsey .10	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
41¾	24⅝	Dover 1.20	6	5	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	-¼
70	49⅝	DowCh 1.40	11	688	67⅞	65⅞	67⅝	+1⅝
4⅞	2⅝	DPF Inc		23	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
48	26¾	Dravo 1.60	7	5	31⅝	31½	31⅝	
70¼	33	Dresser 1.40	9	333	50⅞	49¼	50	+1
70½	35½	Dres pf 2.20		10	52¼	51	52¼	+¼
63⅝	32	Drssr pfB 2		14	46½	45	46	+1
19⅛	12⅝	DrexBd 1.44		22	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
9⅝	3½	Dreyfus .55e	9	23	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
20¾	10	Duk Pw 1.40	8	300	14⅝	14⅛	14½	-⅛
106¼	70¼	Duke pf8.70		z550	88	86	86½	
84½	54	Duke pf6.75		1	69	69	69	+1¾
36	13½	DunBrad .96	18	96	27	26⅝	26⅞	+⅛
4⅞	1	Duplan Cp		6	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
179	84½	duPont 5.50e	12	551	101¾	98	101	+1⅜
66¾	53	duPnt pf4.50		1	60¾	60¾	60¾	+¼
21¼	11	DuqLt 1.72	7	127	17	16⅝	16⅝	
27	19	DuqLt 4pf 2		z210	23	23	23	
28¼	24	DuqL pf2.75		z680	27¾	27½	27½	-⅛
14⅞	5⅛	Dymoln .40	4	11	8	7¾	8	-⅛

E

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
22¼	13	EaglP 1.04b	5	20	21⅝	21¼	21½	
11¾	7	EscoCp .50	5	14	10¼	10¼	10¼	
8⅛	3½	EastAir Lin	15	223	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
32⅛	12⅛	EastGs .45e	7	89	32	31⅝	31¾	+⅛
17	8	EastUtl 1.50	8	21	18¼	12⅞	13	+⅛
117⅛	57⅝	EasKd 1.56a	23	979	87	84⅛	85	-1⅝
31	16	Eaton 1.80	5	39	27	25¾	26⅝	
34	15	Echlin .38	14	38	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	
26⅝	10	EckrdJk .30	17	175	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+⅝
16⅛	5	Eckd NC .28	8	12	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	-¼
27	16¾	EdisBro 1.48	7	4	26¾	26½	26¾	
19⅞	7	EG&G .12	13	173	12⅝	12	12½	+⅜
3½	¾	Elect Assoc		6	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+⅛
25⅛	10½	EDS .55e	14	107	17	16½	16⅝	
4⅞	1	El Mem Mfg	3	34	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
8¾	4⅝	ElMM pf 1k		2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+⅛
12	6	Elgin Natl		16	9	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
4⅞	2	Elixir Ind	10	68	4	4	4	-⅛
16⅝	9⅛	ElPaso 1.10	4	146	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
28	17	EltraCp 1.60	5	23	26¾	26	26	-½
45⅝	20⅝	EmerEl .75	18	244	30⅞	30⅛	30⅝	-⅛
59½	24	EmeryA .96	24	143	38¼	37⅜	38	+⅜
10½	6⅝	Emeryln .40	6	23	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+⅛
22	14⅝	Emhrt 1.30b	5	31	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
3	1⅝	EMI Lt .13e	7	13	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	-⅛
16¾	9¾	EmpDE 1.28	9	2	13½	13½	13½	
6½	4¼	EmD 5pf.50		z80	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
14⅝	5⅛	Empire Fnl	12	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13	4⅝	Empire Gas	4	59	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+⅛
21⅝	12⅛	EnglhM .60a	5	257	16⅞	16¼	16¾	+¼
7	4¼	EnnisBu .32	4	24	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
20	12½	Entex 1.20	6	27	19¼	19	19	
35	7⅞	Envirotech	9	10	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	-⅛
16	7	Equimrk .88	4	8	10¼	10	10⅛	+¼
32¼	20⅝	EquitGs 2.40	6	6	26⅜	26½	25¼	+⅜
22⅝	10	EqutLf 1.89e	7	17	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+⅛
34	21⅝	Esmark 1.40	5	143	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	+⅜
7	3¼	Esquire .32	3	19	4½	4⅜	4⅜	-⅛
5¼	2¼	Esterline .30	8	10	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
30½	19	Ethyl 1.20a	4	20	29½	29⅛	29½	+½
43⅛	26	Ethyl pf2.40		4	42⅞	42	42	-¾
13⅝	2	Evans Prod		484	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
18⅝	9⅛	ExCellO 1	6	62	13½	12¾	13½	+¾
24⅛	16¼	Excisr 1.68a		15	20	19⅞	20	+½
99¾	54⅞	Exxon 5.15e	5	556	74⅞	73⅝	74⅛	+½

F

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅛	4¼	Fabrge .40	4	44	6¾	6½	6⅝	-⅛
64	16⅝	FairCam .80	5	285	27⅞	27⅛	27½	-¼
7⅝	3¾	Fairind .30	5	29	6¾	6½	6⅝	
10⅝	6	FairmtF .60	6	53	8¼	8	8¼	
3½	1¼	Falstaf Brw		12	2⅛	2	2⅛	
12¾	6½	Fansteel .40	5	19	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+½
11¾	3¼	FarWst Fnl	7	34	5½	5	5⅛	-½
12	3½	Farah Mfg		66	4½	4¼	4½	-⅛
14⅛	2½	Fedders Cp		39	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
18	9	FederalCo 1	4	8	10¾	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
22½	13¼	FedMog 1.80	7	x11	19⅝	18½	18½	-⅝
20¾	11⅛	FedNMt .68	8	1018	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
22⅛	15	FedPap 1.50	3	10	21¾	21½	21⅝	-⅜
16¼	12¾	FPap pf1.20		10	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
8	3⅛	FedSign .30	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
37½	20⅛	FedDSt 1.16	13	109	35½	34¾	35¼	+¼
25	13¼	FerroCp 1	6	15	23½	23	23	-½
19	9¼	Fibrebrd .90	38	33	12	11⅝	11⅝	-⅛
5⅝	2	Fidelity Fin	6	7	3	3	3	-⅛
36⅛	22⅝	FidelUn 2.40	6	8	29	28⅞	29	+½
18½	6½	FieldcrMll 1	3	12	9⅝	9½	9¼	+⅛
13⅝	5⅞	FlitrolCp .60	5	19	10	9⅝	10	
15⅝	5½	FinlFed .60t	4	57	10⅛	9⅞	10	+⅛
28	15⅝	Firestn 1.10	6	97	16⅞	16½	16½	-⅛
16¾	5	FstChar .37t	7	106	11⅞	11¼	11½	-⅛
39	15	FstChic .90	7	146	20	19½	19½	-⅛
60	26½	FstIntBnc 1	18	201	42¾	41	41	-1⅛
19¼	12¾	FstMiss .24	4	134	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+⅛
10¾	1⅝	FstMtg Inv		110	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
43½	21⅝	FstNBo 1.68	6	86	28¾	28⅛	28⅝	-¼
29	18⅝	FstNStBn 2	7	1	22½	22½	22½	
45	12	FsrPa 1.32	7	118	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	-⅛
16	2⅝	FPaMt 1.47e	4	42	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
11⅞	5⅞	FstUnR .96b	11	8	9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅛
10⅞	4½	FstVaB .45e	9	11	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
34¼	10	FWisCp 1.76	14	23	14⅝	14⅛	14⅞	+⅛
58	14	FischM 1.10	9	59	29⅝	29	29⅝	-⅛
15⅞	8½	FishFds .40	7	26	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	-⅛
8⅛	4½	FishrSci .20	7	32	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
13¼	3⅞	FleetEnt .24	28	176	12¼	11½	11¾	
15½	8½	Fleming .78	8	x33	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅜
14⅝	6½	Flexvan .62t	5	74	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
19½	9½	Flintkot 1.16	6	33	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	
30	16	Flin pfB2.25		1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
32	14¼	FlaE Coast	6	2	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	
16	7¼	FlaGas .80	4	19	11¼	10⅞	11¼	
30½	10⅞	FlaPow 1.95	8	129	20½	20⅛	20½	+⅝
29⅞	13½	FlaPwL 1.36	9	328	23¾	22⅞	23½	+¾
34¼	17⅛	FlaStl 1.50	3	6	21½	21¼	21¼	-⅛
37½	15	FluorCp .20	9	357	20⅝	19¾	20	+⅛
21¾	9	FMC .92	4	242	12½	12¼	12⅛	+⅛
35	21½	FMC pf2.25		2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	-⅛
9	3⅞	D Fair .20	5	21	5⅝	5½	5½	-⅛
11¼	5¼	FooteCB .80	5	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
54⅝	28¾	FordM 3.20	8	305	35½	34¼	35¼	-⅛
14⅝	9¼	ForMcK .88	4	74	14	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
26	17½	FMK pf1.80		8	24⅝	24	24	+⅛
17	10¼	FtDea 1.24a		24	15	14⅝	14⅝	-½
21¼	12	FtHowP .48	13	60	19⅝	18¾	19	+⅛
64½	13	FosterWhl 1	8	62	24	23¾	23¾	+⅛
48⅛	18½	Foxboro .60	14	9	27½	27½	27½	+⅛
20	10	FrnklnM .40	11	603	17⅞	16⅞	17⅝	+1
29½	17¼	FreepM 1.60	5	105	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+⅜
25⅛	13	Fruehf 1.80	5	79	19⅝	18⅞	19¼	+⅛
10⅞	2⅞	Fuqua Ind	4	146	5	4¾	4¾	-⅛

G

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9	2	Gableind 1t	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
3½	⅞	GAC Corp	6	27	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
11⅝	6	GAFCp .52	5	160	11	10½	10½	-⅛
17⅞	11¾	GAF pf 1.20		7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
53⅞	17	GamSk 1.40	4	43	21¾	21¼	21¾	+⅞
33⅞	16¾	GamS pf1.60		3	20	20	20	
38¼	19½	Gannett .52	18	19	29¼	28⅞	29⅛	-⅜
30¼	16⅝	GardDen .76	14	x138	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	-¼
11⅞	6⅞	Garlnkl .96	6	2	11	11	11	+⅛
17⅞	11½	Garlock .88	6	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
14	8	Gas Svc 1.12	7	17	11⅝	11	11⅝	+¼
4½	1	Gateway In	2	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	2⅛	GCA Corp	4	23	3¾	3½	3¾	+⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Gemini Cap		38	9¼	9	9⅛	-⅛
15½	10	Gemininin 1a		5	12	11⅝	11⅝	-½
15	6⅞	GnAInv .24e		24	9	8⅞	9	
50⅞	27⅝	GnAOil .80b	8	29	38¼	37¼	38¼	+1¼
65	22¼	GATran 1.80	7	53	34⅞	34	34¼	+½
14	7⅜	GenBanc .80	5	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	-⅛
10⅛	6⅝	GnCable .64	5	109	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛
15¼	9⅝	GenCig 1.20	6	17	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
15⅛	5⅝	G Cinma .44	7	63	14⅛	13¾	13¾	-½
7⅝	2⅛	Gen Develpt	4	5	4	3¾	3⅞	-⅛
28⅝	13½	Gen Dynam	6	243	27¾	25⅞	26⅞	+1⅛
65	30	GenEl 1.60	13	937	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	-⅛
23⅝	16	GnFood 1.40	9	320	23	22½	22¾	+¼
18⅞	11	GnGth 1.10e	17	10	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
9⅝	4¼	GnHost .40e	4	9	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
17¼	4⅝	GenInsl .27t	4	57	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+⅛
16⅞	4⅝	GnMed .14a	9	138	11⅝	9¾	11⅛	+1⅜
59⅞	28⅝	GenMill 1.20	14	204	48⅝	47¾	48¼	+¼
55½	28⅞	GnMot 3.15e	12	885	38⅛	37⅝	37⅞	-⅛
71	55½	GnMot 5pf 5		4	66¼	65⅞	66¼	+½
13⅝	4⅛	GenPort .80	27	78	7⅛	7	7	-⅛
20¼	9½	GPubUt 1.68	6	132	14	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
9⅝	4⅝	G Refra .10e	4	34	9⅛	9	9¼	
53	17¼	GnSignal .76	12	83	33	31⅞	33	+1⅜
4¼	1⅞	Gen Steel	4	18	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
25⅝	16⅛	GTelEl 1.80	1	652	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+¼
33	25¼	GTlEl pf2.50		4	31⅛	30⅞	30¾	-⅞
18¾	9¾	G Tire 1.10b	4	142	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+¼
7⅞	2⅝	Genesco Inc	7	69	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
36¼	17	GenuPts .55	19	133	29	28⅝	29	
45⅞	22⅛	GaPac .80b	12	162	36⅞	36¼	36½	-⅜
96½	58	GaPw pf7.80		z380	67	66⅝	66⅝	-⅜
96	52	GaPw pf7.72		z650	66	65	66	+⅛
18⅝	8½	GerberPd 1	8	46	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+⅛
175	96	GettyO 1.50e	10	54	149½	147⅝	147⅝	+⅛
7⅝	4	GF Bus .32a	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14½	8⅝	GlanPCem 1	7	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	-⅛
17⅝	5⅛	Glb Finl .73t	5	43	10⅞	9⅞	10⅝	+⅜
6⅞	2⅝	GlddLw .10e	3	82	4⅛	4	4⅛	
17¼	7½	GiftdHill .52	4	9	10⅞	10½	10⅝	-⅛
40½	20¾	Gillette 1.50	9	873	27⅝	25⅞	25⅞	-1⅛
17⅞	4¼	Ginos Inc	5	211	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+⅜
16¼	4⅞	Gleason Wk		23	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
17⅞	6⅝	Global Mar	11	220	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	-¼
18	11¾	GlobeUn 1	4	23	15½	15	15	-¼
16	5	GoldWt Fin	6	57	10⅞	10	10⅛	-½
24⅞	12½	Goodrh 1.12	4	126	16⅝	16	16⅛	+⅛
18⅝	11⅝	Goodyr 1.10	7	567	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	-⅛
10½	5⅛	GorJwlA .32	5	50	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
24½	13⅝	GouldIn 1.20	5	30	20	19¾	20	+⅛
17⅛	12¼	Gould pf1.35		7	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
28⅜	18	Grace 1.60	5	181	23⅞	23¼	23¾	
14	7¼	GrandUn .80	28	45	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
18¼	12¼	Granity 1.50	3	12	16¾	16⅛	16⅝	+⅜
12	1½	Grant WT		150	3	2¾	3	+⅛
9⅛	5	GrayDrg .40	4	11	9½	9¼	9½	
32	1	GtAMt 2.57e		111	2	1¾	1⅞	
14⅝	6½	GtAtlPac	7	40	9⅝	9	9¼	+¼
13⅞	9⅝	GtNolr 1.10e	12	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
34⅝	28⅝	GtNorN 1.80	4	30	33⅝	33⅝	33½	-⅜
23	6⅝	GtWnFin .44	7	171	15⅛	14⅝	15	+⅛
31⅛	3½	GrtWU 2.92e	1	69	27⅝	26½	27⅝	+1⅝
19½	11¼	GtWn pf1.88		9	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
25¾	12½	GrGiant 1.08	6	15	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+⅜
18⅝	9¾	Greyh 1.04a	9	148	13	12½	12⅝	+⅜
4⅝	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		67	2	1⅞	2	
6¾	15-16	Grolier Inc		26	2	1⅞	1⅞	
14⅝	8¼	Grumm .60	4	40	11⅝	11	11⅝	+½
20⅞	6	Guarin .20e	8	5	10⅝	10¼	10½	
50⅝	1⅝	Guarin Mtg		91	3⅝	3	3⅝	+⅜
12	5⅞	GlfLfHld .50	5	133	8⅝	8	8⅛	-⅛
16⅝	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt		10	2½	2½	2½	
25¼	16	GulfOil 1.70	4	761	20⅝	20	20⅛	
15⅝	6¼	GifRes .25e	3	88	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+¼
21⅞	9½	GifR pfA.20		1	20	20	20	
22⅞	12	GfR pfB1.30		14	18	17¾	18	+¼
16	8¼	GifStUt 1.12	7	x76	12⅝	12¼	12½	
59	44	GifSU pf4.40		y100	52	52	52	+½
29⅛	18	GifWnInd 1a	4	139	28⅝	28½	28½	-⅛
7⅞	3	GifWind wt		126	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
56⅞	38	GifW pf 3.87		4	51¾	51	51	-¼
4⅝	1⅝	Gulton Ind	11	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	

H

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36	20¼	Hack W 2.48	12	2	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
15	8	HallFB .44	12	64	15	14½	14⅝	
16¼	10	HallPrt .80a	5	7	13⅝	13	13⅝	+¼
194	104	Hallibtn 1.20	18	109	136½	135	135¼	+¼
22	10⅝	HamrlP 1.20	3	50	15	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
8½	2⅞	Handlmn .40	1	42	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
28	18	HandyH .80	7	23	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+¼
10⅝	6	HanesCp .68		39	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+¼
54¼	19	Hanna 1.35	17	18	39	38¾	38¾	-½
21	12¼	HarcBr 1.20	7	19	17	16½	16⅝	-⅜
7⅝	2⅛	Hardees	49	202	4⅞	4½	4⅝	-⅛
37⅝	17¾	Harnisf 1.80	5	10	30⅞	30½	30½	
16¾	7⅝	Harrahs .22	8	23	13	12⅝	12¾	-¼
33½	13	Harris 1.20		33	19	18⅝	19	
15¾	9⅝	Harsco 1b	5	38	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+¼
14⅛	4⅝	HartSMx .60	5	132	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	-⅛
10⅝	5⅞	HarteHk .20	7	30	10½	10¼	10½	
19⅞	12½	HattSe 1.44a		17	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	-⅝
23⅝	14⅛	HawllEl 1.68	7	11	20	20	20	
13⅞	7	HayesAlb 1	6	28	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	-½
6⅝	2	Hazeltine	9	10	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
19	5½	HCA M .50e	3	13	8½	8¼	8⅜	
13	4⅝	Hecks .12	6	44	10⅞	10	10⅝	+⅝
36⅝	10⅝	HeclaM .50t	15	128	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅝
10⅞	5⅝	Heilem .48a	5	20	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
50	27	HeinzH 1.12	11	22	45¾	45	45	-¾
4½	2	Helene Curt	6	24	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+⅛
40¼	17	Hellerint .84	1	23	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	
19¼	4⅝	HelmeP .60		53	11¼	11¼	11¼	
47	19¼	HelmrhP .30	10	50	36⅝	36	36½	+⅝
7¼	5⅝	Heminc .89e		5	7	7	7	
44	21	Hercules .80	2	362	26⅝	24⅝	26	+1½
15	8⅝	HershFd .80	9	26	13⅝	13	13	
36¼	14¼	Hesston .40	6	27	26⅝	25¼	25⅞	-½
52¼	17¾	Heubln 1.10	14	246	37⅞	36	36⅞	+1
92¼	52	HewltPk .20	26	173	80½	78⅝	79	-1½
8⅞	2⅝	High Volts	10	17	5⅝	5½	5½	-⅛
24	11⅝	Hillenbd .68	8	6	18⅝	18½	18½	-¼
19⅜	8⅝	Hilton Htl 1	8	103	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	-⅝
4⅝	1⅝	HMW Ind	5	15	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
24⅞	10	Hobart .80	10	6	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+⅛
18¾	6⅝	HoernW .72	5	72	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+⅝
7⅛	2⅛	Hoff Elctrn		15	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
18⅞	4¼	Holiday .32	8	404	8⅞	8½	8¾	
28⅝	9¾	HildyA 1.70t		2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
99	12⅛	HollySug 2	2	89	30⅞	29¼	30⅛	+1⅜
69⅜	29¼	Homestk 1a	15	x395	45⅝	42⅞	45⅛	+1⅞
86¼	17⅛	Honywll 1.40	9	393	33½	32⅛	33⅝	+1⅛
21	11	HoovBll 1.28	5	12	15	14¾	14¾	-¼
7	1½	Horizon Cp	5	39	3⅛	2⅞	3	
11	4⅝	HospAff .37t	7	24	10½	10¼	10½	+¼
19	5⅝	HospCpA .20	10	239	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	+½
12⅛	4⅝	HostInt .36	6	209	8¼	7⅞	8	+¼
11¼	6	Houdall .80a	4	50	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
13⅞	6	HousMif .60	5	10	9	8⅝	8⅝	-⅜
9⅝	3⅞	HouFab .10e	8	127	6¼	5⅞	6	-¼
22	9¾	HouseFin 1	7	155	18¼	18	18	-½
39	24½	HouF pf2.50		7	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	-⅛
49⅞	23	HouF pf2.37		4	42	42	42	+⅜
29¾	16½	HousLP 1.56	8	162	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+⅛
40	15¾	HouNGs .80	12	82	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	-⅜
79½	33½	HouG pf2.50		11	76½	76½	76½	-1
15⅝	4	HowJohn .20	11	566	9	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
17½	9½	Howmet 1	6	14	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
19⅝	9⅛	Hubbrd 1.60	8	27	13½	12⅞	13	-½
29¼	12½	HudsA 1.60	3	15	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	-⅝
20¾	12¼	HudsB 1.20e	3	5	15½	15½	15½	
6⅝	2⅜	HughHat .40	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
86½	36⅝	Hughs Tl .50	18	214	73¾	71½	72¼	+¼
8	3¾	Humana	6	99	7	6¾	7	+¼
11⅝	4⅞	HuttnEF .48	10	130	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+⅝
28⅝	12⅝	Huyck .40	13	49	18¾	17⅞	18⅛	+⅝
9⅝	4⅛	Hydromt .24	4	29	6¾	6½	6¾	

I

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¾	1⅛	ICN Pharm		111	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
30½	21	IdahoP 1.96	9	25	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	+⅝
22	10½	IdealBasic 1	7	21	16¼	15⅝	16	
5	2½	IdeaToy .10t	4	39	4¼	3⅞	4	-¼
26⅞	9½	IDS Rl 3.32e	4	538	14⅝	13¼	13¾	+⅝
23½	10⅝	IllCent 1.30	4	143	14⅛	13½	14	+⅜
45⅝	27	IllCen pf3.50		29	34⅝	34¼	34¼	+½
27½	14	IllPowr 2.20	10	151	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	-⅛
30	15¼	IllToolW .50	12	63	22	21½	22	+1⅛
12½	4½	ImpCpAm	5	50	8⅝	8¼	8½	-⅛
38⅝	19¾	INA Cp 2.10	8	164	32⅞	32⅛	32⅝	-⅛
20⅝	14	INA Inv 1.56		4	17¾	17⅝	17¾	-⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Income Cap		11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
10¼	7¼	IncCCu .93e		1	8¾	8¾	8¾	-⅛
25½	14	IndianGas 2	7	5	18⅝	18½	18¾	+⅛
25⅝	12	IndplPL 1.82	10	33	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+½
28	9¾	IndlNat 1.20	18	31	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
14⅝	4⅝	Inexco Oil	10	277	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+¼
97¾	50½	IngerR 2.48	12	128	70⅛	69½	69⅞	+¼
58⅞	31	IngR pf2.35		20	44½	43¼	44½	+1¼
31	21	InlCon 1.40a	4	12	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
37	28⅝	InldStl 2.40a	4	179	35½	34¾	34⅞	-⅜
8¾	4⅞	Inmont .40	4	48	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+⅛
9½	5⅛	Insilco .70	5	58	7¾	7½	7⅝	
49¼	25¼	InspirCop 2	10	28	39⅛	38½	39⅛	+¼
11	1	Instit InvTr	3	14	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
9⅝	3⅞	Integon .28	6	20	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
31¾	17	Interco 1.46	6	70	25	25	25	
3⅛	1⅜	Intrcntl Div	6	31	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
31⅞	21⅝	Interlake 2a	3	33	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	+⅝
254	150½	IBM 6	17	790	220¾	216⅝	216⅝	-3⅝
43¼	19⅝	IntFlav .29r	31	205	27¾	26⅝	27½	-⅝
29⅛	16⅝	IntHarv 1.70	6	608	25⅝	24	25⅛	+1
12⅞	6⅛	IntHold .68e		5	9½	9½	9½	
40⅝	30⅞	IntMinl 1.28	5	249	37⅝	36¾	37	+¼
49⅞	40	IntMinr pf 4		1	49	49	49	
22½	6	IntMng 1t	6	58	11¼	10¾	11¼	+⅜
28	16¾	IntMultf 1.36	6	2	22	22	22	
40⅝	18⅝	InNick 1.40a	6	85	24½	23¾	24	-¼
56	31⅝	IntPaper 2	7	x455	42	40¼	41½	+1¼
8⅞	3	IntRect .12e	5	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
29½	12	IntTT 1.52	5	717	19½	18¾	18⅞	-⅜
56	29	IntTT pfH4		4	44⅞	44	44⅝	-½
58½	31⅝	ITT pf14.50		16	45⅝	45½	45½	
53	28⅛	IntTT pfJ4		27	41¼	41½	41½	
52¼	28⅝	IntTT pfK4		20	42⅛	42	42	-⅛
35⅝	18	ITT pfN2.25		59	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	-⅛
61¼	36	IntTT pfO5		1	51	51	51	-½
17½	10½	Intrpce 1.10	6	1	16½	16½	16½	+¼
13	7¾	IntrpubGp 1	5	38	12	11½	12	+¼
8½	4⅝	Intrst Brds	8	8	9	8	8	+¼
17⅛	11	IntrsPw 1.40	9	16	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	-⅛
5⅝	2½	IntrstUn .24	3	29	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
24⅞	10⅝	laBeef 2.07t	3	32	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	-⅛
16⅛	6	Iowa El 1.30	21	14	12	11¾	11⅞	-⅛
17½	10	IowaIlG 1.56	8	18	16	15⅝	16	+⅜
23	15	IowaPw 1.84	8	19	20⅞	20½	20⅝	-⅛
19	14½	IowaPS 1.52	8	11	17	16⅝	16⅝	-⅛
5	2	Ipco Hosp	7	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
19½	10	ITE Imp .72	6	19	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	-⅛
18⅝	4⅝	Itek Corp		45	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
21⅝	8⅝	IU Intl .85	4	61	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
51¼	21¾	IU Int A		2	28⅝	28¾	28¾	

J

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10	4¼	JapnF .90e		104	9⅛	8⅞	9	+⅛
38½	20½	JeffPilot .60	13	167	32⅝	32⅛	32¼	-¼
93	54	JerCe pf8.12		z20	72½	72½	72½	+1½
48	30⅝	JerCen pf 4		z10	39½	39½	39½	+1½
25	16½	JewelC 1.20	8	23	24	23¼	23¼	-⅝
10¾	1⅝	Jewelcor	3	36	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
29⅝	13⅝	JimWalt .80	7	433	28⅝	27½	28¼	+½
32⅞	17	JimW pf1.60		12	32½	31½	31⅝	+½
21¾	13¼	JHanS 1.52e		34	17⅝	17	17	-¼
24⅝	16⅝	JHanI 1.88e		5	20¼	20¼	20¼	
24¼	14⅝	JhnMan 1.20	7	315	23	22½	22⅞	
119⅝	72¼	JohnJn .80a	31	307	91⅞	90⅝	91	-½
16¾	6¾	JohnCon .80	12	94	11	10¼	11	+⅝
34¼	19	JhnCont pf 2		1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+¼
18¾	4½	JonLogn .40	4	52	6⅝	6½	6½	-⅛
18⅝	10¼	Jostens .90	7	62	17¼	16¾	17¼	+⅜
58⅝	25	JoyMfg 1.50	12	94	52¼	51⅝	51⅝	-⅝
24⅞	2⅝	Justice Mfg	13	15	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	

K

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
26⅝	12	KaisrAl 1.20	3	48	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+½
9⅞	4	KaisCem .50	7	14	6⅞	6½	6⅝	-⅛
18	10¼	KaiCe pf1.37		3	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+¼
18½	7⅝	KaneMill .20	3	25	13⅝	13⅛	13¾	+⅛
28¼	16	KCtyPL 2.20	8	27	24¾	24½	24¾	+⅜
48	38	KCPL pf3.80		z10	42	42	42	-¾
22	9¼	KC Souln 1r	4	9	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	-⅞
12½	8	KC Sou pf 1		z40	11	11	11	
19⅞	11⅝	KanGEl 1.56	8	14	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
18½	13¾	KanNe 1.32b	7	5	16⅞	6¾	16⅞	+⅜
21⅛	14½	KanPL1 1.52	9	19	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
7¾	2	Katy Ind	4	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
21½	9⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		8	13½	13	13½	+⅛
14¾	2⅛	KaufBrd .16		665	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅛
15½	7½	Kawecki .40	4	160	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	-⅝
18¾	8⅝	KayserR .60	7	61	12⅝	11½	11½	-1¼
6	2½	KeeneCp .20	6	94	6	5⅝	5⅞	-⅛
9¼	4½	Keller .50	5	15	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅛	10¼	Kellogg .60	16	164	16	15½	15⅞	+⅛
14⅞	6½	Kellwood .80	4	4	9⅝	9	9	
34¼	24⅝	Kennmt 1.48	5	22	28⅛	28	28	-¼
49½	25⅝	Kennect 2.60	7	299	34⅝	34⅛	34½	+¼
23⅞	13⅝	KyUtil 1.74	10	27	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
92¼	47⅝	KerrMcGe 1	16	414	73⅝	72¼	72½	-1⅛
22½	12¾	KeystCon 1a	2	9	17	17	17	-¼
18⅛	8¼	Kidde .80	4	223	15	14⅝	14⅞	+1⅛
45	32	Kidde pfB 4		2	43	43	43	+1
38¼	23¾	Kid pf A2.20		2	32¼	32¼	32¼	
35⅞	18⅝	KimbCl 1.60	6	119	26⅝	25¼	25¾	-⅝
7⅞	4	KingDSt .40	6	283	7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
19	9⅞	KirschCo .90	6	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
27½	13¼	KLM Airlin		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	-¼
37	13⅝	KnigtRid .54	11	133	22	21⅞	22	+½
18	3½	Koehrg .30p	6	9	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
55	33	Koppers 2.40	5	23	44⅞	44⅛	44⅝	-¼
47⅞	26⅞	Kraftco 1.92	12	1117	40¾	39⅞	40½	+½
38⅞	18¼	KresgeS .22	19	1885	23⅝	22⅞	23½	+½
17½	7½	Kroehler .80	6	4	11¾	11½	11½	-⅛
24⅞	14¼	Kroger 1.36	7	382	23	21½	22½	+¾

L

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20½	11⅝	LacGas 1.56	8	5	16¼	16½	16½	-¼
20	11⅛	LamSess 1b	3	6	17½	17¼	17½	
14	7⅞	LaneBry .72	6	4	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
13¼	5⅛	LatrobS .10r	6	17	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
6⅝	3⅝	LearSieg .28	4	32	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
27	17⅞	LearS pf2.25		5	23	22⅞	23	+⅛
25⅞	10	Leaswy .69b	6	14	15⅝	15⅛	15½	-⅛
20¼	7½	LeedsN .58	6	12	11⅛	11	11	-⅛
73	5¼	Leesona .60	4	8	9⅝	9	9⅝	
21⅝	8	LehPCt .80	5	29	12½	12¼	12¼	-¼
1⅝	½	LehVal Ind	6	39	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
16	7¼	Lehmn .72e		128	10¾	10½	10¾	
11½	2¼	Lennar Crp	10	24	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	-⅛
27⅝	10	Lenox .72	7	8	17⅛	16⅞	17	
8¾	3½	LevFd Cap		26	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
13½	9⅞	LevFin .75e		6	12¼	12	12¼	
22⅞	12⅝	LeviStra .48	6	98	20	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
5½	1⅞	Levitz Furn	8	155	3	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
4⅞	2	LFE Cp	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
32⅞	12½	LOF 1.60	7	60	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	-⅜
67⅞	46	LOF pf4.75		1	54	54	54	-⅛
6⅝	3⅝	LibbMcNL	4	48	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+⅛
15⅝	7½	LibrtyCp .40	5	18	10⅝	10½	10½	+⅛
15⅝	1⅞	Librty Loan		4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	-⅛
16	3½	LibrtyLn pf		8	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+⅛
32¼	24⅛	LiggMy 2.50	9	102	30	28½	29⅝	+⅞
82½	55¾	LillyEli 1.10	28	218	72⅝	71	72	
43⅛	19	LincNat 1.60	9	79	32	31¼	32	+½
87⅝	38½	LincNt pf 3		2	63	63	63	-½
18	12¾	LincPl 1.74a		7	17½	17¼	17½	
3	1	Lionel Corp	5	15	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
10¼	2⅞	LittonIn .13t		148	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
12½	4⅞	Litton ptc pf		13	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
36	20¼	Littn cv pf 3		1	26½	26½	26½	-¾
19⅝	10	Litton pfB 2		15	15⅝	15½	15⅝	-¾
18	¾	LMI Inv	6	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
5⅞	3¼	Lockhd Airc	4	330	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
23¼	10⅝	Loews 1.20	5	193	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	
13⅞	2¾	LomeFin .36		15	6½	6¼	6½	-⅛
35	11⅛	LomM 3.39e	5	42	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	-1⅛
13½	4½	Londont .40e	4	9	7½	7¼	7½	
21	8⅝	LoneStInd 1	6	126	14⅝	13¾	13⅞	-⅜
31¼	16⅝	LoneSG 1.60	7	186	27½	26⅞	27	+1
18½	9⅝	LngIsLt 1.46	7	248	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
73¼	49	LIL pf 5.75		1	65	65	65	+½
116	108	LIL pfN 13		z300	115½	115	115½	
70	30½	LongDrg .68	26	42	56½	55	56½	+⅜
4⅝	1⅝	Loral Corp	6	65	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+¼
56⅞	16¾	LaLand 1.12	8	145	25⅝	25¼	25¼	-⅛
24⅝	6¾	LaPacif .20	6	202	12½	12⅛	12¼	-⅜
25⅞	16¼	LouisGs 1.84	10	42	20	20	20	
16	8½	Lowensin 1	3	7	12	12	12	-⅛
14⅝	7¾	LTV Corp	2	323	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
20⅝	9⅝	LTV Cp AA		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
60	35⅝	LTVCp pf 5		6	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝	+½
51	28⅝	Lubrizol 1	21	278	50⅛	49⅞	50	
14	7½	LuckStr .58b	11	64	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	-⅛
12¼	7½	Ludlow 1.08	6	38	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
39¼	16	LukenSt 1.40	6	4	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	-⅛
17¾	5	LykYng .75e	1	248	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	-⅜
33⅝	17¼	Lykes pf2.50		130	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	-⅛
8¼	3	LyncCSy .40	7	27	5	4⅞	4⅞	

M

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12½	5¾	MacAF .60b	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅜
3⅝	1	MacDonal	13	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Macke .30	6	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
7⅛	3	Macmill .25	4	83	4½	4⅜	4⅜	-⅛
19½	10¼	Macy 1.10	6	36	18	17⅝	18	+⅛
11	5⅛	MadFd .68e		x57	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+⅛
7⅝	3¾	MadSq Gar		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
6⅝	2½	MagicCf .32	25	39	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	-⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Magvox .15p		26	6⅝	6	6	-⅛
20	10⅝	Mallory 1	6	21	13¼	13	13	-½
26¼	13	MalHyd .44b	15	19	24	23⅝	23¾	+⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Manhat Ind		15	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
14½	8⅝	Manpwr .88	4	25	10½	10¼	10½	+⅜
40¾	19⅝	MfrHan 1.72	7	163	32¼	31	31¾	-⅛
34¾	14	MAPCO .70	15	262	34¼	33¼	34	-⅛
13⅝	4⅝	Marathn Mf	5	54	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+⅝
54¼	26⅝	MaraO 1.80a	6	120	34⅝	33¾	34	
28⅛	13¼	Marcor 1	5	120	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	-⅛
56½	26½	Marcr pf A2		10	39	38¼	38⅛	-⅛
26⅝	6½	Maremt .40	6	125	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
25½	13¼	MarMid 1.80	5	159	17⅝	16¾	16¾	-⅝
[illegible]	11½	MarionL .48	15	107	23¼	21⅝	23	+2
49⅞	30½	Marlen 1.60	19	35	49	48¼	49	+¼
44⅝	12⅝	Marley .60	10	180	22⅞	23¼	23⅝	+⅛
12¼	5⅝	Marqtt .38e	4	25	9	8¾	8⅞	-⅛
22⅝	6¾	Marriot .52t	15	575	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
21¼	12¼	MarshF 1.24	8	24	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	-⅝
19¼	12¾	MartMa 1.30	5	43	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
20⅝	10½	MrkldCup .54	7	16	15	15	15	
46	19	MascoCp .32	18	34	39⅝	38½	39⅛	+⅜
40¼	14¼	Masonite .54	15	250	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
21	11⅜	MassyF .80e	4	28	15¼	14⅞	15	-¼
18⅞	7¼	MasMt 1.32e	6	191	10⅝	10	10⅛	-⅛
19⅝	11¼	MasCp 1.58e		5	16	16	16	
14⅝	9⅝	Masinc 1.08		25	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
17⅝	11⅝	MatsuE .29e	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
28½	16	MayDSt 1.60	8	121	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+⅛
23¾	13¾	MayerOs .92	6	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
7	3⅝	MaysJW .50	7	10	5¼	5	5¼	+¼
28⅛	16	Maytg 1.30a	16	17	26	25⅝	25⅞	+½
9¼	5⅝	MBPXL .20e	3	9	7	7	7	-⅛
34⅝	19⅝	MCA Inc 1	6	225	35⅞	34	34⅞	+1⅝
14	7	McCord .96	4	11	11⅛	11	11	-⅛
16½	1⅞	McCror .98p		11	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
107⅛	48⅝	McDer 1.20	8	193	73⅝	70⅝	71⅞	
63¼	21¼	McDonalds	25	842	41⅝	39⅞	40⅝	-⅛
20⅝	7⅝	McDonD .40	4	157	11¼	10¾	11	+⅜
23¼	11⅛	McGEd 1.50	7	x74	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅜
9⅝	5⅝	McGrwH .50	7	112	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
17⅝	12¾	M GH pf1.20		5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
3	1	McGrg Don	6	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
62¾	18	McIntyre	8	z590	44	43	43⅛	-⅛
35½	9½	McKee .80a	6	35	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+⅜
49⅝	15⅝	McLean .72	5	5	22	22	22	
17¼	12⅝	McLouf 1.60	4	44	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	-¼
11⅞	6⅞	McNeil .80	6	8	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
19¾	11⅜	MeadCp 1.20	3	67	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+¼
41	27½	Mea pfA2.80		1	34	34	34	-¾
41	26	Mea pfB2.80		6	33½	33	33½	
28¼	12½	Medusa 1.40	8	19	18⅝	18	18⅝	+⅝
2⅞	1⅛	MEI Cp	4	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	
11⅝	4⅝	MelvllSh .48	9	183	10¼	9⅝	10	+⅜
7⅛	2¼	Menasc .12t	11	16	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+¼
45	28¼	MercStr .80	9	15	37¼	36⅝	37	
86	46⅝	Merck 1.40	26	337	74⅝	72¼	73½	-⅜
11⅛	7	Meredith .78	3	8	9⅝	9½	9¼	
16½	6¼	MerrLyn .56	15	909	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	-⅜
43⅝	18⅝	MesaPt .05	99	121	22⅝	21½	21⅝	-⅝
10⅞	6⅛	Mesabi 1.04e	9	66	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
25½	14½	MestaM 1.20	11	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	-⅛
30½	9¼	MGM 2.50e	5	107	28⅝	27½	28⅞	+1
10⅝	4¼	Metrom .50	7	199	8	7⅝	8	+⅝
98	60	MetE pf8.32		z40	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
46½	6⅝	MGIC In .10	8	317	13	12⅜	12⅞	-⅜
16½	8	MichGs 1.04	8	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
16½	10⅝	MhTube 1.20	4	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
12¾	8¼	Microdot .60	4	48	12	11⅝	11⅞	-⅛
21	7⅝	Microw .29t	7	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
17⅝	9⅝	MidC Tl 1.84	8	25	13⅝	13¼	13¼	-⅛
18	9⅛	MidSUt 1.26	6	558	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	-⅛
12⅞	1⅜	Midind Mfg	7	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14⅝	8⅝	MidldRoss 1	4	34	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+¼
34½	13⅝	MilesLb 1.28	7	71	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
13¾	4	MiltBrd .36e	7	116	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅝
80½	43	MinMM 1.35	18	471	48⅛	47⅛	47⅝	-⅝
19⅞	12⅝	MinnPL 1.46	8	3	16⅝	16	16⅝	+⅛
14	9	MirroAl .56	7	4	11⅝	11	11	-⅛
21	4⅝	MissnEq .28	7	16	12	11⅝	12	+¼
24¼	14	MissRiv 1.20	4	47	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+⅛
15½	10	MoPac pf 1		9	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
24⅝	14½	MoPtCe 1.60	6	8	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅛
13⅝	7⅝	MoPSv .84b	7	11	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
56½	30⅝	MobilOil 3.40	4	557	41⅝	41	41¼	-¼
8¼	1⅛	Mobil Home		85	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
21	8⅝	Mohas 1.20	6	30	14	10⅝	13⅝	+1⅛
4½	1	Mohk Data		31	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
14¼	8¼	MohkRub 1	4	14	11⅝	11½	11½	-⅛
28	13½	Molycrp .40	6	48	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
15½	8½	MonarchM 1	4	7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+¼
8⅝	4	Mongrm Ind	3	51	8⅛	7⅝	8	+⅛
15⅝	5⅝	MonrEq .44	8	343	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+⅝
69½	39⅝	Monsan 2.40	6	x228	52	51⅛	51⅝	+⅝
77⅝	45½	Mons pf2.75		x2	58½	57	58½	+1
36⅞	21¾	MonDU 2.08	7	4	28⅝	28¾	28¾	-⅛
34⅝	20¼	MonPw 1.80	8	73	24⅞	24½	24¾	-⅛
23½	17¾	MonSt 1.80a		33	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
8⅞	4⅛	MONY .75e	8	26	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
46⅝	12⅝	MoorMc 1.40	4	191	45¼	43⅝	44¼	+⅛
69½	32⅝	Morgan 1.80	14	560	60⅝	59	59⅝	-⅛
29⅛	11¼	MorrsKn .84	6	110	18⅝	16⅞	18½	+1½
8⅞	1⅛	MorseEl Pd		9	2	2	2	
4⅝	1⅝	MorseS .61e	7	7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
11⅛	1	MtgeTr Am		12	3⅛	3	3⅛	
22	10	MorNor .88	7	57	13¼	12⅞	13	-⅛
61⅞	31⅝	Motorola .70	14	99	44⅝	43⅝	44⅛	+1⅛
34⅝	25⅝	MtFuel Sup	14	371	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
24⅛	15½	MtStTel 1.52	9	16	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	-⅛
8½	4	Munford .36	4	18	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
6¼	3⅝	Munfd pf.40		5	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
16⅝	9¾	Munsng 1.08	6	12	13¾	12¾	13¼	+¼
17⅝	9⅝	MurphC 1.20	6	3	14	13⅝	13⅝	-⅝
35⅝	14¾	MurpOil .60	4	54	19⅝	18⅝	19	-⅛
26	10⅝	MurryOh 1	5	2	16	15⅝	16	+⅛
17	11¼	MutlOm 1.32		19	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	-⅛
13⅝	3⅝	MyersL .60	11	26	6⅛	6	6⅛	

N

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
40	21½	Nabisco 2.30	11	163	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	+⅜
31⅝	13	NalcoCh .60	21	82	28¼	27½	28	-⅜
10¼	4	NarcoSci .60	9	15	7⅝	7⅛	7½	
44⅝	15	NashuaC .60	6	37	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	-⅛
21⅞	6¾	NatAirl .50	4	314	11⅝	10⅝	10⅞	-⅛
14⅝	7½	N Avia .69e		37	11⅝	10½	10⅞	+⅛
12⅝	6½	NatCan .53	5	64	12⅝	12	12	-⅛
24	16⅝	N Can pf1.50		4	22½	22	22	
47½	25½	N Chem .28	29	14	39½	38½	39½	+1
13	4¾	NatCityL .90		26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
43½	26¼	NatDef 2.52	5	4	36	35⅝	35⅝	-⅛
16⅝	12⅝	NatDist 1.20	4	83	16½	16⅛	16⅜	-⅛
23⅞	16¼	NatFuelG 2	6	19	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
14⅝	8	NatGyp 1.05	7	66	13⅝	12¾	13⅛	-⅛
4⅛	1¾	Nat Homes		68	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
5¼	3⅛	NatInd .20	3	51	4⅝	4½	4½	
12	9¼	Ntind pf1.25		4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	-⅛
11¾	⅝	NatMtge Fd		57	1¾	1½	1¾	
32½	22½	N Pres 1.10a	5	5	29⅝	29½	29½	+⅛
25⅝	6¼	Nat Semicn	11	443	17¼	16½	16¾	+¼
11½	5⅞	N Svcind .72	6	36	9⅛	9	9¼	+¼
20⅝	10⅝	N Stand .90	4	13	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
56½	27½	N Starch .90	15	16	42	41	42	+1⅛
38⅞	30⅝	NatStl 2.50a	4	39	37½	37⅛	37⅛	-⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Nat Tea		44	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
80⅝	38⅝	Natoma 1.20	7	115	42¼	41	41	-1⅛
40½	13⅝	NCR Cp .72	7	734	24½	23⅛	23⅞	-1⅛
24	12	NevPw 1.40	5	35	18½	18¼	18⅝	+⅛
72⅝	21	NevP pf2.30		z750	22¾	22¼	22¼	-⅛
22¼	12	NEngEl 1.78	8	30	18	17¾	17¾	-⅛
15⅝	8⅝	NEngGE 1.28	7	9	12⅝	12⅝	12½	
30⅞	21½	N EngT 2.36	10	27	26⅞	26	26⅞	
12⅝	7½	Newhall .36	9	33	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+¼
36⅞	16¼	Newmt 1.60	5	397	21⅞	20½	21	-⅝
111	60½	Nwml pf4.50		6	70	69	69	-1
28⅝	15	NYSEG 2.20	7	46	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+⅛
14¾	7⅝	NiaMP 1.18	6	155	11	10⅝	10⅞	-⅛
45¼	28	NiaM pf3.60		z50	36¼	36¼	36¼	+¼
19½	10⅛	NiaShr 1.02e		23	12½	12⅛	12½	+¼
14⅝	11	NL Ind 1	4	390	14⅝	14	14⅛	
21¼	8¾	NLT Cp .60	8	112	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	+½
80¼	50⅛	NorfkWn 5	6	84	67⅝	66⅞	67⅛	+⅝
18⅛	12⅝	Norlin 1.25	3	21	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+⅛
21⅞	10	Norris 1.12	5	27	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
48	15	NoACoel .80	9	14	28⅝	27⅝	28	+¼
24⅛	6¼	NoAMt 2.01e	5	84	18	9⅝	9¾	-⅛
23	11¼	NoAPhl 1.20	6	20	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+⅝
4	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	4	43	3	2⅝	2⅞	-⅛
12½	5½	NoestUt 1.02	6	376	9	8⅝	8⅞	
13⅝	7⅛	NoCenGs .68	8	5	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
24⅝	15	NoIlGas 1.92	8	25	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	-⅜
25	17⅝	NoIlG pf1.90		9	23¼	23¼	23¼	-⅛
19⅛	11⅝	NIndPS 1.36	8	33	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
56⅝	38¼	NNGs 3.10a	5	114	56	51½	55⅝	+3⅝
26⅝	15¼	NoStPw 1.84	9	72	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	+⅜
53	37½	NSPw pf4.10		z110	45⅝	45½	45½	
8⅞	2¼	Northgt .65e	3	102	4⅝	4	4	-⅝
29⅝	15⅛	Northrp 1.60	5	47	24⅝	24	24⅛	
27¼	10⅝	NwstAirl .45	5	303	16⅞	16⅛	16¼	-⅜
65⅛	23¼	NwtBnc 1.60	9	29	39	38⅝	38⅝	-⅜
26⅛	14⅝	NwtInd 1.20	3	133	26½	25⅞	26⅛	+⅛
12¾	6¼	Nwstind wt		3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
78¾	50	Nwind pfA5		18	79½	77	79½	+2⅛
78¾	51½	Nwind pfC5		7	79	79	79	+¾
62¼	48	Nwtin pf4.20		19	59¾	58¾	59⅛	
20⅞	11⅝	NwP cff1.20e	4	29	18¼	18	18	-⅛
24½	8¾	NwML 1.63e	7	26	11⅞	11⅝	11½	
44⅞	24¼	NwtSt 2.46a	8	7	41	41	41	
29⅝	19¼	Norton 1.70	5	49	24¾	23⅝	24⅝	+1
17¼	8⅛	NortSim .40	10	418	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	-⅛
38⅝	19	NortS pf1.60		22	38¼	37½	38¼	
19⅝	16¼	NucorCp .24	3	33	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	-¼
23¾	12½	NVF 5.40t	1	46	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	-½

O

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
73	5	Oak Ind .40	3	x4	7⅝	7¼	7½	-⅛
13⅞	6¾	Oakite P .84	7	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
15⅝	7⅝	OcclPet .25e	3	942	15¼	14⅞	15	-⅛
50	34	OccldPt pf 4		10	49⅝	48⅞	49	+½
49⅝	31	OccIP pf3.60		48	48⅝	47⅝	48⅛	+½
27½	19⅛	OccIP pf2.16		2	27	26⅝	26⅝	
18⅝	11⅝	OgdenCp 1	4	132	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	+⅛
21⅝	10⅞	OhioEd 1.46	9	123	15⅝	15⅛	15½	-⅛
105½	104¾	OhE pf10.76		z1070	105	104⅝	105	+¼
61	42½	OhEd pf4.56		z50	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+½
56	43	OhEd pf4.40		z30	48	48	48	+½
24½	15	OklaGE 1.40	7	157	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	+⅛
23½	14⅝	OklaNG 1.60	9	26	22½	21½	21⅝	
19⅝	½	OlinCp 1.20	9	z04	18	17⅝	18	+⅛
21⅞	10¼	Olinkraft 1	4	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Omark .50	4	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13	6½	Oneida .76	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14⅝	9	Opelika 1	4	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
15⅝	7⅝	OrangeR 1.20	9	21	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5⅛	3⅝	Orange .12	4	30	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
42	27⅝	OtisElv 2.20	6	42	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	-⅝
24¼	10	OutMar 1.20	8	17	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	-
11⅝	6¼	OutletCo .70	4	18	9¾	9½	9¾	+
19½	9	OvernitT .80	5	26	12¾	12½	12¾	+
26⅝	8¼	OverShip .15	3	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+
51⅝	25¾	OwenCn .88	15	164	36	34½	35¾	+
45⅝	28⅝	OwenIll 1.60	7	65	39	37⅝	39	+1
75	55½	Owll pf4.75		8	72¾	71¼	72¾	+
17⅞	7	Oxfrdind .60	2	5	8½	8½	8½	

P - Q

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15¼	10½	PacAS 1.20a		9	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
24⅞	17	PacGas 1.88	7	434	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+
21¾	13⅝	PacLtg 1.68	8	53	17¾	17⅝	17½	-
35¼	12⅞	PacPetrl .75	10	77	21	20¾	20⅞	+
25½	13⅝	PacPw 1.60	9	92	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+
17¾	12	PacTT 1.20	9	18	15¾	15¾	15¾	-
5½	1⅝	Paine Webb		56	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+
13¾	6⅝	PaiW pf1.30		3	12½	12¼	12¼	
5	2⅛	PalmBc .25	3	14	3⅝	3½	3½	
7⅝	2⅝	Pamida Inc	9	173	7	6¾	6⅞	-
5½	1¾	PanAm Air		8446	5¾	5⅝	5½	+1
38¼	19½	PanhEG 2	7	99	30¾	29⅝	30	-
13¾	5⅝	Paprcft .60b	5	66	9½	9⅛	9½	+
13¾	7⅝	Pargas .88	7	9	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+
27⅞	12¾	ParHan 1.12	5	27	16¾	16¼	16½	+
20½	11¾	ParkPen .64	7	45	21⅞	21⅛	21¾	+
24⅞	9⅝	Pasco Inc	7	23	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+
12⅞	5⅝	Payl nw .30	7	10	10¾	10¼	10¼	
32	4⅝	PeabGa .08r	9	43	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	-
4⅝	1	Penn Cent		109	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+
7⅛	3⅝	PennDix .24	4	30	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	-
6⅝	1½	Penn Fruit		4	2½	2½	2½	-
79¼	35	Penney 1.16	16	391	50½	48⅝	49¼	+
23	13	PaPwLt 1.80	7	68	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+
118½	107	PaPLt pf 13		z20	118	118	118	+1
106	72	PaPL pf8.70		z80	90	89	89	+
102¼	69	PaPL pf8.40		z20	87½	87½	87½	+
100½	67	PaPL pf8.00		z30	84	83½	84	+
25⅝	14¾	Pennwlt 1.36	7	234	20⅝	20	20½	-
30½	12¾	Pennzoi 1.20	6	353	21¼	20½	20¾	+
41½	17⅝	Pennz pf1.33		1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+
9⅝	3⅛	PeopDrg .20	9	12	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+
34½	22	PeopGs 2.68	7	59	34⅝	33⅞	34¼	-
71⅝	27¼	PepsiCo 1.40	17	394	61¼	59⅝	60¾	+
40	15⅛	PerkElm .28	27	90	25⅝	25	25¼	-
25⅝	15⅝	PetInc 1.40	7	31	22⅝	22	22¼	+
14½	9	PetInc pf.80		3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+
16½	6	PeterPl .80	19	4	9½	9¼	9¼	
49⅝	29¾	PetrieStr .80	8	68	50	48⅝	50	+
15	7½	Petrolan .44	7	211	15	13⅞	14⅝	+
27¼	14¼	Petrinl 2.01e		2	18⅝	18½	18½	-
45	21⅝	Pfizer .76a	17	415	34	32⅞	33⅝	+
29⅞	25½	PhelpD 2.20	6	54	34½	33⅝	34⅛	+
19½	9⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	8	160	14¼	13⅞	14	
97½	70	PhilE pf9.50		z300	89¾	89	89¾	-
54½	32	PhilE pf4.30		z60	44	42½	44	+3
47½	30½	PhilE pf3.80		z20	37½	37½	37½	-
19½	13⅜	PhilSub 1.20	6	5	19¼	18¾	19	+
61⅞	34⅝	PhilipMo .80	16	751	49½	49	49	-
6⅝	1⅝	Philips Ind		21	3	2⅞	3	+
11⅞	5	Phil Ind pf.1		2	8	8	8	
71⅝	31⅝	PhilPet 1.60	8	765	45⅞	43½	45⅝	+
9⅝	3⅝	PhilVnH .40	24	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-
19⅝	5⅝	Pickwk 1.29t	6	51	12¾	12¼	12½	-
16⅝	8⅝	PledNG 1.28	5	6	13	12⅝	12⅝	+
6⅝	2⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	9	15	3½	3⅜	3⅜	-
51	31⅝	Pillsbry 1.80	9	80	48	47¼	47⅝	-
25	13½	PionNG 1.20	9	193	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+
15⅞	7⅛	PitneyB .60	8	204	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+
16⅝	12⅝	PittFrs .80b	7	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
45½	23¾	Pittston .80a	7	191	43⅞	43	43	-
24¼	12	Pizza Hut	10	232	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	+
3⅝	1½	Plan Resrch	7	235	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+
6⅝	2	Playboy .17	6	14	3	2⅞	3	+
18⅝	6⅝	Plessey .93e	5	16	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	-
20	3¼	PNB M .96a	6	65	5⅝	5	5	-
83½	34½	Polaroid .32	19	2070	24⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
43⅝	3⅝	Ponderosa	6	1437	10¾	9	10	+
21⅝	8⅛	PopeTa .60b	5	13	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	-
19⅝	12⅝	Portec 1b	4	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+
19⅝	12¼	PortGE 1.58	8	56	16⅝	16¼	16¼	+
35⅝	20¼	Potlatch 1.40	4	50	26⅝	26	26	+
14⅝	8⅝	PotmEl 1.16	8	270	13	12⅝	13	+
54½	37	PotEl pf4.50		z190	49½	48	49½	+
36⅝	23½	PotEl pf2.44		5	34½	34⅛	34⅛	+
28⅝	20	PPGInd 1.70	6	78	25⅝	25½	25½	
9	5¼	Premier .32	4	29	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13½	8⅝	Premr pf.90		5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+½
105⅝	67	ProctGam 2	22	423	95	93⅝	93⅝	-2⅝
24⅝	16¾	Proierint 1a	2	7	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅝
10	3⅝	PSA Inc	12	48	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅝
17⅝	9¾	PSvCol 1.20	8	92	14⅝	14	14⅝	+⅛
21	10½	PSvEG 1.72	7	177	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
114½	78½	PSEG pf9.62		z70	98	97⅝	98	-⅝
92½	60¼	PSEG pf7.70		z50	77	77	77	
97	54	PSEG pf7.40		z60	76	76	76	+3
65½	43	PSEG pf5.28		z40	52¼	52¼	52¼	
17⅝	11⅝	PSEG pf1.40		8	15	14⅝	15	+⅝
38⅝	23⅝	PSvInd 2.56	9	33	34	33⅝	34	-⅛
47	36½	PSInd pf3.50		z100	42	42	42	+⅝
19⅝	10	PSvNH 1.64	6	81	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
19½	10⅝	PSvNM 1.20	7	28	14⅝	13⅞	14	+¼
7¼	2¾	Publckr .19t	5	230	7	6⅝	6⅝	+½
7¼	2¼	Pueblola .30	4	45	3½	3⅜	3⅜	-⅜
6⅝	2⅝	PR Cem .12		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
28⅝	18¼	PugSPL 1.96	6	31	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
80½	35⅝	Pullmn 1.20	8	161	46¾	45⅝	46	+⅛
13	7¼	PurexCp .88	8	65	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
6	1	Puritn Fash		18	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+⅛
32½	13½	Purolatr .96	9	92	27½	27	27	-⅛
31¼	11	QuakOat .80	9	424	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅝
30	13¾	QuakStO .64	12	70	20	18⅝	20	+⅝
12⅝	3⅝	Questor .25r		6	6	6	6	
25½	14	Questr pfA 2		13	17½	16¼	16¼	-⅛

R

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
46⅞	29	RalstonP .90	16	157	42⅞	42	42¼	-⅝
8¾	2	Ramada .12	10	723	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
16	7¼	Ranco In .92	6	21	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
17	5	RapidAm 1	9	34	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	-⅛
22¼	14⅝	Raybest 1.50	5	18	22¾	21⅞	22⅝	+1½
14	6⅛	Raymint .40	6	34	11	10⅝	10⅞	-⅛
39⅞	20	Raythen .80	8	65	32⅞	32½	32⅝	+⅛
21½	9¼	RCA 1	10	595	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	
61¼	38	RCA cvpf 4		6	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+¾
3½	1	viReadg Co		69	2	1¾	2	+⅛
3⅝	¾	viReadg 2pf		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
46⅝	11¼	RdgBate .35	7	156	19½	18⅝	19⅛	+
7⅞	1¼	Redman Ind		66	3	2⅞	2⅞	+
20¼	6⅞	ReeceCo .74	5	19	8⅞	8¼	8¼	-
21½	8½	Read Tool	13	88	19½	19¼	19⅛	+
22	15¼	Reeves 1.80	4	15	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	-
17⅞	7¾	ReichCh .60	3	79	12⅝	12	12¼	-
8¼	3⅞	Reliab St .60	4	13	5¼	5½	5½	+
23¾	9¼	RelianEl .80	5	127	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+
65	30½	Relian pf 3		1	44	44	44	
11⅝	4⅝	RellaGrp .40	26	14	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+
21⅞	12¼	ReG pfC2.60		23	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Republic Cp	4	73	2	1⅞	2	
17¼	8	RepFinS .80	5	25	11⅝	11	11	-
14¼	1	RepMtg Inv		6	2½	2⅜	2½	+
29⅝	20⅝	RepStl 1.60a	3	167	28⅝	27¾	28¼	+
9¼	3⅝	ResrvOil .12	5	151	7	6½	6⅞	+
20¼	12	RetailCred 2	9	15	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+
31⅞	11	RevcoDS .32	13	187	25	24	24½	+
13¼	5⅝	RevCop .25e	2	53	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-
62¼	38¾	Revlon 1.20	17	113	60⅝	59	60¼	+
4⅛	2¼	Rexham .20	4	63	3¼	3	3	-
20⅛	10⅝	Rexnrd 1.12	6	31	16	15½	15½	-
53¾	37¼	ReyInd 2.88	8	619	54⅝	53⅝	54⅝	+
63	35¼	Reyln pf2.25		149	60	58¼	60	+1
26⅛	13⅛	ReynMet 1a	3	111	18	17⅝	18	
64	42½	ReyM pf4.50		1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
40	34	ReyM pf2.37		1	36½	36½	36½	+
10¼	3⅞	ReySec .50a	14	26	10⅛	10	10	
13⅝	8⅝	Richardsn 1	5	x19	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
30¼	13⅝	RichMer .64	10	104	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+
20¼	9⅝	Richmnd .80	7	36	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+
15⅜	9½	RiegelT 1.20	4	10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	-
16½	7½	RioGran .60	5	19	13	12⅞	13	
10½	7	RioGr pf.80		28	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+
18¼	2½	RiteAid .12	13	355	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	-
25¼	10¼	RivianF .90	9	8	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
17½	1⅜	Robshaw .90	9	460	12½	12	12¼	-
19¾	12¾	Robrtsn 1.30	6	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	-
25½	8⅛	Robins .24a	13	526	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	+
20½	10	RochG 1.24b	9	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+
20	8⅛	RochTel .76	8	70	11½	11¼	11¼	+
11¼	4⅝	Rockowr .44	3	19	6⅝	6½	6½	-
28⅝	15	Rockwlint 2	6	120	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+
72½	43	RkInt pf4.75		2	57¾	56¾	57¾	+
25½	6	RkInt pf1.35		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	-
94¼	43⅝	RohmH 1.28	9	142	57	55¼	55¼	-
20½	8	Rohrind .90	6	43	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-
19⅝	6⅝	Rollinsln .25	13	128	17⅝	17	17	+
16½	8⅝	Roper 1.10	4	21	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
29⅛	12¾	RorerA .90	12	368	23⅝	22¼	23⅛	+
39⅝	16⅝	Rosario .40a	16	220	39⅞	37⅞	39⅝	+
18½	6⅝	RoyCCol .64	11	45	11	10⅞	11	
35	22¼	RoyID 2.71e	3	177	32¼	31⅞	32⅛	-
7½	2⅞	Roylind .45t	9	53	4⅝	4	4	-
12	3	RTE Cp .16	6	23	4½	4⅛	4½	+
39⅝	9⅝	Rubbrm .36	23	50	18½	18	18½	+
15⅝	6⅝	Rucker .05e	7	142	14⅝	13⅝	14	+
11	5½	RussTog .76	4	38	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+
31⅛	3	Ryder Sys	7	1091	6	5⅝	5⅝	+

S

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47⅞	23¾	SabineR .56	9	30	28¼	28	28	
3½	1⅜	Safegrd Ind	5	27	2⅛	2	2⅛	
47⅞	29⅝	Safewy 1.80	13	101	40¾	39⅞	40¼	+
7⅝	2⅝	Saga Corp	5	19	5	4⅝	5	+
44	27⅝	StJoeM 2.20	5	30	40¾	39⅞	40⅝	+
13⅝	8¼	StJoLtP 1.12	11	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+
35½	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	5	19	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
12½	9	StPauS .96a		23	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	-
37⅞	18	StRegP 1.40	5	133	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+
7⅝	3⅝	Salant .24b	3	7	4	4	4	
16	10	SanDGs 1.20	6	119	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+
8⅝	1⅝	Sandrs Asso		119	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+
14	7¾	Sangamo .70	5	277	11	10¾	11	+
36	21⅛	SFeInd 1.80	6	123	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	-
10	6⅝	SFeInd pf.50		9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-
50¾	13	SanFeInt .30	10	277	22½	21⅝	22⅛	
8	4⅝	SargWel .40	7	25	8	7⅝	8	+
12½	2⅝	Saul RlEst	3	37	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	SavanE .84r	6	26	8⅝	8	8⅛	
15⅝	8⅝	SavnEA 1.34		1	11½	11½	11½	
4½	1⅝	Sav A Stop		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+
6⅝	2⅝	SavODr .15e	8	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+
6	1⅝	SavinB Mch		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-
4⅞	1⅝	Saxon Ind	4	111	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9	2	SCA Svc	7	149	3	2⅞	3	+
8⅛	2	Schaefer Cp	11	11	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	-
79⅞	41⅝	SchergPl .80	28	216	61⅞	60⅝	61	+
27½	13⅝	SchlitzBr .68	16	304	27⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+
133⅝	73	Schlumb .90	25	307	102⅝	100⅝	100⅝	-
13⅝	8⅛	SCM Cp .50	3	149	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+
7⅝	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	5	29	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅝	6⅝	ScottFd .64	4	34	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-
25⅝	8⅝	ScottFetz 1	7	53	12	11⅝	12	+
10⅝	6⅝	ScottFor .68	5	19	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+
18⅝	9⅝	ScottPap .68	8	818	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+
15⅝	3⅝	Scottys .10	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-
16½	7	ScovillMfg 1	7	36	12	11⅝	12	+
39⅝	24	Scovil pf2.50		1	29½	29½	29½	
7½	3¼	ScudDuoVt		119	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+
15⅝	9⅝	SeaCont .20	3	17	13½	13¼	13½	+
34⅝	19⅝	SeabCL 2.20	4	248	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	-
5⅝	2⅝	SeabWA .14r	8	35	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
47⅝	24½	Seagram .60	15	38	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	-
7½	3	Seagrv .25e	4	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	SealdPw .72	6	5	9⅝	9	9	-
28⅝	11⅝	SearleG .46	14	324	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	
90⅝	47½	Sears 1.60a	15	443	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+
3⅝	1⅝	Seatrain Lin		221	2⅝	2	2⅛	
66¼	16⅝	Sedcolnc .13	9	150	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+
6½	2⅝	SvcCpInt .10	4	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-
13⅝	5⅝	Servomt .60	4	39	7½	7⅝	7½	-
8⅝	3½	Shakspre .28	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-
12⅞	3⅝	Shapell .10	4	68	9	8⅝	9	+
72⅝	30¾	ShellOil 2.60	5	88	43	42⅝	42⅝	-
24⅝	11⅝	ShellT 1.10e	3	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+
9	4	ShellrGl .54	4	37	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17⅛	10⅝	ShllGl pf1.35		2	14⅝	14	14	-
40⅝	25⅝	SherwW 2.20	5	29	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	-
11⅝	7⅝	SierrPac .92	6	23	10½	10¼	10½	-
22⅝	12⅝	SignalCo .60	2	166	17½	17⅛	17⅝	+
48⅝	29	Signal pf2.20		3	38½	38½	38½	+
42½	18⅝	SignodeCp 1	10	56	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+
5⅝	2¼	SimPre .10e	8	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-

(Continued on next page.)

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from preceding page.)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	9½	Simm .68a	8	25	16¾	16½	16½—	½
	6¼	SimpPat .35	16	338	13⅞	12⅜	12⅞—	⅛
	10	SingerCo .40		x795	11⅝	11	11½+	⅛
	26½	Singr pf3.50		28	32¾	32	32¼+	¾
	7½	SkaggCo .60	9	52	17⅞	16½	17⅛+	⅛
	44⅞	Skelly 1.20a	6	10	57⅞	57¼	57½—	¼
	8½	Skil Corp		4	11¼	11¼	11¼	
	10⅛	Skyline .24	41	87	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛—	⅛
	6⅛	SmithAO .70	89	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	¼
	10⅞	SmithInt .24	10	261	20	19⅛	19⅞—	⅛
	39¼	Smithkline 2	13	144	51⅞	50⅝	51⅜+	⅜
	6½	SonicTr .45	4	2	9⅛	9	9	
	8¾	Smucker .80	8	5	13¾	13½	13¾	
	5½	SoleBas .60	4	28	8¾	8½	8½—	⅛
	1½	Sonesta Int	5	2	2½	2⅛	2⅜+	⅛
	4⅞	SonyCp .02h	16	613	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞—	⅛
	26½	SooLin 4.50e	6	14	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜+	⅛
	4	SOS Con .34	4	x27	6½	6	6½+	½
	8⅜	SCarEG 1.48	8	499	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
	9⅛	SoJerin 1.56	7	3	13¾	13⅞	13⅞	
	6⅜	Southdown	3	30	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+	⅛
	9	SoestBkp .80	8	33	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
	5½	SocalPS .96r	5	10	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
	14⅞	SoCalE 1.88	5	407	19⅞	19¼	19⅝+	¼
	7⅛	SouthCo 1.40	7	1726	10⅞	10¼	10⅞—	⅛
	22	SoInGE 2.28	7	8	28	27½	28 +	½
	27⅛	SoNRes 1.65	9	78	50⅞	49	49⅞+	⅞
	25⅛	SoNETl 2.84	8	16	33	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
	22	Sou Pac 2.24	7	89	29⅝	29	29⅝	
	32⅛	Sou Ry 2.12	7	138	42½	41⅜	42½	
	35	SouRy pfA 3		3	45½	46	46½—	½
	5½	Sou Ry pf.50		7	6	6	6 +	⅛
	16½	SouUGs 1.68	8	2	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
	15⅞	Southld .40b	12	1267	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝—	⅛
	3⅜	SwstFor .20	4	16	6½	6¼	6½	
	11⅜	SwtFl pf1.50		3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
	8⅛	SwstPSv .90	9	45	10⅞	10½	10⅝—	⅛
	4	Sparton .24	4	24	7⅞	7⅝	7¾+	⅛
	6⅛	SperryHut 1	6	19	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
	26	Sprry H pf 3		1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
	29⅛	SperryR .76	9	427	35	34	34⅞—	½
	5	Sprague El	3	118	8¾	8⅜	8⅝—	⅛
	8¼	Spring M .75	4	13	10⅞	10	10½+	⅛
	12½	SquarD 1.10	11	39	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝—	⅛
	29	Squibb .84	18	137	36	34⅞	34⅞—	1½

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
62⅞	24	StaleyMfg 2	7	x711	63½	60½	62⅝+	1¾
25⅛	13⅝	StPoor 1.92a		28	23⅝	22⅞	23 +	⅛
65⅞	40	StdBrands 2	16	157	64	62⅞	63⅞	
59⅞	41	StdBr pf3.50		z200	49⅛	47⅛	47⅛+	⅛
43¼	22¾	StBPaint .28	27	36	41⅜	40⅞	40⅞—	⅛
36⅞	20⅛	StdOilCal 2	4	292	25⅞	25	25⅝+	⅜
45⅛	27⅛	StdOilInd 2	6	842	41⅞	41	41⅜+	⅛
86	37⅛	StOilOh 1.36	17	81	58⅞	58⅛	58⅞	
9⅛	6	StdPress .40	3	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
18⅛	7⅜	StPrud .66b	8	12	8	7⅞	8 —	⅛
13⅝	7⅛	Standex .32	4	11	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
37	12⅜	StanWks .96	6	61	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
12⅞	5⅜	Stanray .60	4	12	8	7⅞	8	
21⅞	13⅝	Starrett 1	6	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	
16⅝	1⅝	StaMud Inv	2	23	3⅛	3	3	
12⅛	8⅛	StaMS 1.10e		45	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	¼
50⅞	35⅛	Stauffch 2.20	6	30	47⅞	46⅞	46⅞—	⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Sterchi .48	6	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
31⅛	16	SterDrug .70	16	327	22⅛	20⅞	22 +	1
15⅛	10	Stevens 1.20	4	108	12	11⅞	12	
30	16⅛	StewWa 1.92	7	11	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞—	⅛
17⅞	11⅛	StokVC 1.10	5	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
89⅛	27⅛	StoneWeb 2	8	33	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
13	7⅛	StoneCon .60	3	11	11	11	11	
18⅛	9⅛	Stop Shop 1	4	13	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
17⅞	10⅛	StorerBdg 1	8	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
19	6	StridRite .70	7	50	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞+	⅛
39¾	18	StuWar 1.32	3	4	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛+	⅛
71⅛	42¼	Stuwr pf85		15	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛+	⅛
30	15⅛	StW pfA1.40		2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
3⅜	1¼	Suave Shoe	4	42	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	SubnPro .96	4	26	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
12⅞	3⅛	SuCrest .20a		19	7⅛	6⅞	7	
16⅛	8⅛	Sun Chm .40	3	31	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
61⅞	20⅛	SunOil 1r	4	50	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
55	31⅛	Sun O pf2.25		45	38⅞	37⅞	38 —	⅛
20⅛	9⅛	Sunbeam 1	7	759	14⅛	13⅞	14 —	⅛
27⅛	10⅛	Sundstrd .80	6	68	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
24⅛	7⅛	SunshMn .48	13	93	13⅞	12⅞	13⅛—	⅛
17⅞	11⅛	SupValu .90	7	551	19	19	19 —	⅛
304	134	Supr Oil 1.40	15	16	171⅞	100	171⅞+	1⅛
8⅛	2⅝	SupmkG .20	4	66	4	3⅞	3⅞	
25	8⅛	Superscpe	3	71	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅜
17⅞	2	Sutro Mtge	2	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	3⅛	Swank .48	4	16	5⅛	5	5	
29⅛	16⅛	Sybron .72	9	190	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛+	¼
9⅛	2¼	Systron Don	30	7	4⅛	4½	4⅛+	⅛

T

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23⅞	10⅛	TaftBrd .40	6	40	18	17¾	17¾—	⅛
10⅛	1⅛	Talcott Nat		3	3	3	3 +	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Talley .60	6	54	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
17⅛	7⅛	Talley pfB 1		5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
17⅛	8⅛	TampaE .96	9	37	13⅛	13	13	
26⅛	9⅛	Tandy Corp	9	287	25⅛	23⅞	24⅞+	⅝
9⅛	3⅛	Tappan .40		17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4	Technicolr	4	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
15	4⅛	Technicon	11	71	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	⅛
49⅞	16⅛	Tektronx .20	10	58	27⅛	26⅛	27 +	1⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Telecor .25	4	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15	7⅛	Teledyn .40t	4	147	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
68⅛	46⅛	Teledyn pf 4		2	55½	55½	55½+	½
8⅛	1⅛	Teleprmpt		78	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2	Telex Cp		130	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
24⅛	16⅛	Tennco 1.40	6	224	23⅛	23	23⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1	Tennnco wt A		73	2	1⅛	2 +	⅛
91½	62¾	Tennc pf5.50		8	86	85	85 —	2
24⅛	11⅛	TesoroP .40	3	768	16	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
32⅞	20	Texaco 2a	4	2642	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	⅛
38½	24	TexCom .98	13	16	35⅛	35	35 —	⅛
54	28	TexETr 1.70	8	99	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
33	20⅛	TexGsT 1.76	5	89	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
32⅛	20⅛	TxGs pf1.50		4	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
35⅛	20⅛	Texsgll 1.20	6	103	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	⅛
21⅛	8⅛	TexasInd 1b	13	3	12⅛	12	12⅛—	⅛
115⅛	58⅛	TexInst 1	21	311	83⅛	82⅛	82⅛—	⅛
21⅛	8⅛	TexOilG .01	11	126	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
28⅛	19⅛	TexPLd .70e	12	10	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
25	15⅛	TexUt 1.14	10	381	23	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
13⅛	2⅛	Texfl Ind		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
22⅛	11⅛	Textron 1.10	6	93	16⅛	15⅛	16 +	⅛
32	19	Textr pf2.08		8	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
17⅛	8⅛	Thiokol .70	4	65	12⅛	11⅛	12 —	⅛
49⅛	24	ThomBet .72	16	11	37⅛	36⅛	35⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5	Thomin .40b	7	2	7	7	7	
12	4	ThomJW .50	17	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	4	ThriftDg .40	10	18	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
22⅛	9⅛	TI Corp 1	8	17	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
47⅛	25⅛	TidwatM .60	8	8	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
22⅛	6⅛	Tigerin .40e	8	286	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	½
43⅛	24⅛	Timeinc 2	6	46	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
17⅛	8⅛	TimeMir .50	9	271	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
35⅛	24⅛	Timkn 1.68a	7	16	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
28	8⅛	Tish Rlty		16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅛	4⅛	TobinP .15e	28	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅛	5⅛	Toddd Shipyd		11	7⅛	7	7 +	⅛
23⅛	19⅛	ToledoEd 2	7	53	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
15⅛	3⅛	TonkaCp .40	5	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	TootRol .40b	8	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
35⅛	11	TraneCo .96	10	143	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛+	⅛
45⅛	25⅛	TranUn 1.56	12	102	33⅛	32	33⅛+	⅛
18⅛	4⅛	Trans W Air		779	9⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
23⅛	11⅛	TWA pf 2		13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
9⅛	2⅛	TranWF .16	6	41	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Transam .59	9	335	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
22	15⅛	Trainc 1.63a		19	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Transcn .41	5	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7	4	TranOh .20r	4	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Tranwy 1.40	6	21	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
35⅛	15⅛	Travirs 1.04	7	207	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
45	21⅛	Travelr pf2		9	31⅛	31	31⅛+	⅛
18	3⅛	TRE Corp	35	37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅛	13⅛	TriCon 1.23e		20	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
34⅛	26⅛	TriCn pf2.50		1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
27⅛	2	TriSou Mtge	2	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
15	9⅛	Trialnd .90a	4	16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
13⅛	5	TrianPfc .40	4	x21	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	⅛
26	8⅛	Trinity .80	4	15	14⅛	13⅛	14 +	⅛
22⅛	6⅛	Tropica .26e	16	357	13⅛	17⅛	15⅛+	⅛
29⅛	10⅛	TRW In 1.20	6	191	18⅛	17⅛	18	
57⅛	37⅛	TRW pf4.50		2	52	52	52 —	⅛
59⅛	36	TRW pf4.40		1	53	53	53 +	⅛
19⅛	7	TucsonG .96	7	125	10	9⅛	10 +	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	TwenCen .20	21	58	8⅛	7⅛	8 —	⅛
12	4⅛	TycoLb .10e	6	127	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
20⅛	13	TylerCp .60	4	45	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛+	1⅛

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—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅛	13	UAL In .60a	5	314	20	19⅛	20 +	⅛
29⅛	13⅛	UAL pf 40		16	20	19⅛	20 +	⅛
27⅛	13⅛	Ucrco 1.20a	3	16	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
14	9⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	7	18	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	UMC Ind 1	5	76	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	UMET Tr		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		Unarco n	3	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
43⅛	26⅛	UniNV 2.59e	7	16	43	42⅛	43 —	⅛
18⅛	5⅛	UnBanc .84b	6	53	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
63	37⅛	UnCamp 2	8	78	51⅛	50⅛	51⅛+	1
48⅛	31⅛	UnCarb 2.40	6	844	43⅛	42⅛	48⅛+	⅛
19⅛	7⅛	UnCom 1.33	6	26	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Union Corp	13	26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅛	8⅛	Un Elec 1.28	8	251	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
99	66	UnEl 71pf 8		1	77	77	77	
89	55	UnEl pf6.40		z50	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛+	⅛
2⅛	2⅛	UnEl pf2.72		9	26	26	26 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Un Fide'ity	17	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
55⅛	27⅛	UnOCal 1.98	4	132	37⅛	37	37⅛+	⅛
73⅛	35⅛	UOCa pf2.50		32	49	43	49 +	1⅛
97⅛	51⅛	UPacCp 2.80	12	88	67⅛	66⅛	67⅛—	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	UnPac pf.47		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
11	1⅛	Uniona Inc		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Uniroyal .70	5	x190	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
93⅛	62	Uniryal pf 8		y450	79⅛	77⅛	79⅛+	2
37⅛	22⅛	UnitAircft 2	5	x241	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
91⅛	73⅛	Unit Air pf 8		16	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛+	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Unit Brands		73	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅛	4⅛	UnBrnd pfA		8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	UnitCp .77e		23	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
13⅛	4	U FinCal .10	5	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
10	3	UnGasP .40	7	259	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛—	⅛
28	13⅛	U Ilum 2.32	5	43	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
10	5	Unitind .36b	6	11	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Unitin pf.42		1	6	6	6	
8⅛	1⅛	Unitinn .10		47	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛—	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	UJerBk 1.04	7	38	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
21	12	UnMM 1.40	4	44	13⅛	13⅛	13 —	⅛
13⅛	6	Un Nuc'r		67	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	UnitPk M.n		35	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	5	UnitRetg .40	2	23	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
31⅛	18⅛	USFidG 2.43	14	94	31⅛	30⅛	31 +	⅛
25⅛	10⅛	USFcS 1.53e		6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
23⅛	13	USGyps 1.60	11	104	18⅛	18	18⅛	

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25⅛	19	USGy pf1.80		2	24	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
7⅛	2	US Home	16	79	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	2	US Ind .46r	3	392	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
23⅛	5⅛	USLeasg .24	9	38	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
12⅛	2⅛	US Rlty Ie	6	34	4	4	4	
13⅛	6⅛	US Shoe .95	5	53	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
50	35⅛	US Stl 2.80	4	404	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛+	⅛
15⅛	11	USTobac .90	10	23	16	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	UnITel 1.03	9	125	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
3⅛	⅛	UnITel wt		125	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
22⅛	14	UnTl 2pf1.50		2	20	20	20 +	⅛
21⅛	16	UnTel pf1.50		2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	1
10⅛	3⅛	Unitrode Cp	4	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27⅛	12⅛	UnivarCp 1	3	26	21	20	21 +	1
37⅛	21⅛	UnivLeaf 2	6	4	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
19⅛	9⅛	UOP .90	5	327	15	13⅛	14⅛+	⅛
82⅛	30	Upjohn .96	14	364	37⅛	36⅛	35⅛—	⅛
31⅛	7⅛	USLIFE .29	7	400	15	14⅛	14⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	UsiifeF .96a		10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
21⅛	1⅛	USM stp 1	4	8	15	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
23⅛	19⅛	USM pf2.10		2	23	23	23	
52⅛	22⅛	UtahInt .80a	16	295	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
25	22	UtahPL 2.36	8	47	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	⅛
29⅛	14	UV Ind 1	3	253	22⅛	21	22⅛+	⅛

V

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅛	5⅛	Varian .20	8	67	9	8⅛	8⅛	
35⅛	19	Veeder 1.72	6	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Vendo Co	219	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	1⅛	Venice .20	6	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	VestSe 1.24e		34	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
34⅛	15	Vetco Offsh	14	602	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
13⅛	9	VF Corp 1	7	25	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Viacom Int	6	42	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4	VictCmp .50	7	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
15⅛	6⅛	VaEPw 1.18	8	546	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛—	⅛
109	67	VaEP pf8.84		z10	87	87	87 +	⅛
95⅛	61	VaEP pf7.72		z50	75	75	75 +	1
94⅛	60⅛	VE 72 pf7.72		z20	75	74	75 +	2
94⅛	58⅛	VaEP pf7.45		z580	77	74	74 —	1
50	32	VaEP pf4.04		z20	41	41	41 +	1
7	3	Vornado Inc	4	65	6	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	VSI Corp .49	4	1	11	11	11 +	⅛
31⅛	22⅛	VulMat 1.80	6	x19	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛

W

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
55	40	WabR pf4.50		z20	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
23⅛	10	Wachova .76	9	39	18	17⅛	18 —	⅛
20	2	Wachovi Rlt	6	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
17	9⅛	Walgreen 1	11	62	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
56⅛	34⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	11	6	43	42⅛	43 +	⅛
24⅛	13⅛	WalBus .55	8	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
17⅛	5	WalMur .60	4	23	8	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
20⅛	7⅛	WalMar .05e	13	5	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	
25	6⅛	WangL .08e	8	109	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Ward Foods		1	6	6	6	
11⅛	6⅛	Warnaco .80	3	19	9⅛	9	9⅛	
10	4	WrnerCo .50	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	WrnCom .40	4	100	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
35⅛	13⅛	WrnC pf1.25		12	23	22	22⅛+	⅛
39⅛	18⅛	WarnL .84	16	330	32⅛	31⅛	32 —	½
39⅛	11⅛	Wern S 1.20	5	14	17	16⅛	17	
23	10	WashGs 1.83	6	17	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	WashNat .80	5	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
37⅛	21⅛	WesN pf2.50		7	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
19	11⅛	WashStl 1a	3	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
21	15⅛	WasWat 1.52	9	35	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
15⅛	4	Waste Mgmt	7	29	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
29	17⅛	WatknJ .20e	13	15	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	WayGos .60	7	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Wean Unit	10	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
1⅛	9⅛	Wea pf1.26k		15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	½
8⅛	4⅛	Weathrd .40	4	34	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2	Webb Del E	5	14	3⅛	3	3⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	WeisMcL .60	3	8	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
19⅛	13	WeisMkt .60	9	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
1⅛	5-16	Welbilt Corp		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27⅛	9⅛	WellFgo .96	6	241	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
19	2⅛	WellFM .70e	23	22	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
15	6⅛	WescoF .60	6	2	11	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
25⅛	15	WstctTr 1.80	8	4	23	23	23 +	⅛
53⅛	44⅛	WtPP pf4.50		z140	50	50	50	
28	17⅛	WstPtPep 2	4	31	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	WnAirL .40a	5	197	8	7⅛	8 +	⅛
30⅛	10⅛	WnBnc 1.40	6	159	23	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	WnCo NAm	10	28	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Wn Pac Ind	5	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	WnPub'h .60	4	25	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	WUnion 1.40	53	457	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	⅛
71	40	WnUn pf 6		3	53	52	52 +	1⅛
49	29⅛	WnUn pf4.60		1	42	42	42	
52⅛	30	WnUn pf4.90		28	43	43	43	
26	8	WestgEl .97	40	683	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
58⅛	33⅛	Wst E pf3.80		z2900	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛+	⅛
39⅛	18⅛	Wstvco 1.40	4	61	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
21⅛	10⅛	Weybrg 1.28	6	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
45	23⅛	Weyerhr .80	16	939	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛+	⅛
17⅛	7⅛	WheFlry 47064		171		11	11	⅛
63	60	WhelLE 5.75		z100	66½	66½	66½	
28	13⅛	WhelPlt .70e	1	19	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
51⅛	40	WhelPlt pf 5		z120	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛—	⅛
29⅛	11	Whirlpool .80	31	167	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	WhitCon .80	4	69	12	11⅛	12 +	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	WhiteM .40e	3	401	10	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Whittaker	6	71	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	WickesCrp 1	6	30	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
77	45⅛	WmsCos .60	7	327	60⅛	59	60 +	⅛
30⅛	28⅛	WmsCos wi		9	30⅛	30⅛	39⅛	
56⅛	27⅛	Wms Co wt		54	40	38⅛	39⅛	
44⅛	22⅛	WinnDx 1.32	13	47	39⅛	37⅛	33⅛+	⅛
53⅛	24⅛	WinnDix B		3	45	47	48 +	1
7⅛	3	Winnebago		81	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
26	16	WiscEl 1.84	9	26	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
109⅛	83⅛	WisE pf8.90		z10	99	99	99	
15⅛	10⅛	WiscPS 1.32	8	40	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
29	16⅛	Witco 1.20	5	23	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	WolvrW .05e	5	43	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
10⅛	6	Wometco .56	6	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	WoodsCp .48	5	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
19⅛	8	Wolwth 1.20	5	296	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
34⅛	18⅛	Wo'w pf2.20		4	25	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	World Airw	2	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	
62⅛	38	Wrigly 2.40a	11	231	50⅛	49	49⅛—	1
9⅛	3	Wurlitzer		11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Wyly Corp		19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛

X · Y · Z

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
127⅛	49	XeroxCp 1	18	763	78⅛	75⅛	77⅛+	½
25⅛	6⅛	Xtra 2.57t	3	61	8⅛	8½	8⅛+	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Yates Ind	3	28	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
18⅛	8⅛	ZaleCorp .76	6	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
35⅛	16⅛	Zapata .40e	4	25	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	½
7½	2⅛	Zayre Corp	3	51	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
311⅛	9⅛	ZenithRad 1	10	283	13	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
19⅛	3⅛	Zurn Ind .28	8	98	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of divifends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Alsm extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquitating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock divitend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in pceceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

...ew York, Feb. 17.—*Cash ...s in primary markets as regis... today in New York were:*

...modity and unit	Tued.	Year ago
DDS		
... Accra, lb.	*.63½	*.76½
...e 4 Santos, lb.	*.69	*.71
...XTILES		
...cloth 64-60 38½, yd.	25	46
...TALS		
... billets (Pitt.), ton.	300.00	133.00
...3, Fdry. Phila., ton.	213.82	87.82
... scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	73.00	93-100
..., spot, lb.	2.4½	.19
...er elec., lb.	63½-65	68.15-69¼
...(Straits), lb.	3.72½	3.675
... E St. L. basis, lb.	38½-40	31½-32
...r N.Y., oz.	4.44 5/10	5.526
... N.Y., oz	181.25	
...MMODITY Indices		
...y's index (base 100 ...c. 31, 1931)	787.2	774.5
...Nominal.		

NEW YORK FUTURES

Feb. 14, 1975

...ORLD SUGAR No. 11 50 tons

...ar	35.90	36.75	35.90	36.55	36.70
...ay	35.75	36.70	35.70	36.40	35.80
...l	34.28	35.75	34.28	35.30	34.35
...p	32.60	33.60	32.60	33.60	32.65
...ct	31.40	32.60	31.40	32.50	31.55
...ara	25.85	28.20	25.85	28.00	26.65
...ay	25.00	27.00	25.00	26.60	25.55
...ul	25.09	25.00	25.00	N25.70	24.45

Sales: 1,034.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

...ar	109.5	105.5	108.5	B105.5	B180.5
...ay	114.5	114.5	114.5	B111.5	B114.5

Sales: 4.

U.S. Commodity Prices

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Mar	72.90	72.93	70.60	71.40	73.55
May	66.90	66.90	65.20	66.00	67.50
Jul	64.03	64.00	62.65	63.45	64.75
Sept	62.25	62.25	61.50	62.85	63.35
Dec	60.70	60.90	58.50	58.50	61.45
Mar	59.00	59.00	58.50	58.50	57.85

Sales: 1,117.

COPPER (25,000 lbs).

Mar	56.70	56.80	56.00	56.40	56.48
Apri	57.20	57.30	56.80	56.80	55.90
May	57.70	57.80	56.90	57.30	57.40
Jul	58.90	59.00	58.00	58.40	58.60
Sep.	59.80	60.10	59.80	59.40	59.80
Dec.	61.20	61.20	60.50	60.90	61.30
Jan.	61.90	62.00	61.50	61.50	61.90
Mar.	62.90	62.90	62.60	62.60	63.00

Sales: 1,542.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	3.14	3.15	3.03	3.10	3.12
Apr	3.25	3.28	3.19	3.22	3.24
May	3.55	3.63	3.48	3.52	3.51
Nov	4.27	4.32	4.27	4.30	4.26
May	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	No com

Sales: 1,411.

SILVER 5,000 troy oz.

Feb	445.00	454.00	445.00	454.00	451.60
Mar	442.00	456.50	442.00	455.00	453.00
Apr	448.00	458.60	447.50	458.60	455.60
May	450.00	464.00	450.00	452.30	460.30
Jul	457.50	471.50	457.30	459.40	457.40
Sep	464.00	476.00	454.00	476.00	474.10
Dec	473.60	485.60	473.50	485.60	483.60
Jan	475.90	489.00	476.70	478.30	486.30
Mar	482.50	494.00	482.50	494.00	492.00
May	493.30	499.80	493.30	499.60	497.70

Sales: 6,815.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Mar	46.65	46.95	46.65	46.65	47.05
May	49.30	49.35	49.30	B48.15	49.50
Jul	49.40	49.50	49.35	B49.40	B49.90
Sep	51.00	51.00	50.85	B50.75	51.85
Nov	52.00	52.00	51.85	B51.85	B52.30
Jan	53.00	53.15	53.00	B52.95	B53.40

Sales: 180.

COTTON No. 2 (250,000 lbs)

Mar	39.41	37.62	39.25	39.26	39.45
May	40.40	40.40	40.19	40.20	40.27
Jul	41.45	41.45	41.12	41.15	41.27
Oct	43.20	43.30	43.03	B43.00	B43.14
Dec.	44.35	44.36	44.00	B44.02	B44.21
Mar	44.35	44.95	44.66	B44.85	B44.95
May	—	—	—	B44.80	B45.80
Jul	—	—	—	B46.25	B46.40

Sales: 1,050.

GOLD (100 troy oz.)

Mar.	180.70	185.50	180.100	184.105	193.60
Apr	182.00	185.70	181.70	185.405	184.90
Jun	184.50	188.50	1831.50	88.305	187.80
Aug	188.00	189.50	188.00	191.205	190.70
Oct	190.60	191.40	190.60	194.105	193.60
Dec	193.60	195.40	193.60	197.005	196.50
Feb	196.50	195.50	195.50	199.805	199.40
Apr	199.40	201.50	199.40	202.805	202.30
Jun	202.20	202.20	202.20	205.705	205.00

Sales: 1,132.

A: Asked; B: Bid; N: Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Mar	4.06	4.06½	3.92½	3.92½	4.09
May	4.00	4.02	3.87	3.88	4.03
Jul	3.84	3.84½	3.73	3.73	3.85
Sep	3.89	3.89	3.78	3.78	3.91
Dec	3.97	3.97	3.88	3.88	4.00
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Mar	3.07	3.08½	3.01½	3.01¾	3.10
May	3.11½	3.11½	3.04	3.04	3.12½
Jul	3.09	3.10½	3.04¼	3.05	3.12½
Sep	2.95½	2.96	2.90	2.91½	2.97
Dec	2.79	2.79½	2.76	2.77	2.81
Mar	2.84½	2.85	2.82	2.84½	2.86½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Mar	5.88½	5.89	5.72	5.72½	5.91
May	5.99	6.00	5.83	5.83	6.02
Jul	6.04	6.05½	5.89	5.90	6.09
Aug	6.07	6.07	5.91	5.91	6.11
Sep	5.97	5.97	5.82½	5.82½	6.01
Nov	5.93	5.93	5.76	5.77	5.95
Jan	5.98	5.98	5.85	5.85	6.05
Mar	6.04	6.04	5.93	5.93	6.12

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Mar	29.25	29.50	28.55	28.75	29.45
May	28.60	28.75	27.75	27.95	28.70
Jul	27.85	27.90	27.10	27.25	28.15
Aug	27.40	27.40	26.60	26.60	27.60
Sep	26.75	26.75	25.70	25.85	26.70
Oct	25.60	25.63	24.80	25.00	25.80
Dec	24.65	24.65	23.70	23.80	24.75
Jan	24.40	24.40	23.35	23.35	24.30

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Mar	122.00	122.50	119.50	119.50	122.00
May	127.50	127.50	124.50	124.50	127.60
Jul	132.50	135.50	124.50	124.50	132.60
Aug	134.50	135.00	133.00	133.00	136.00
Sep	137.00	137.50	135.50	135.50	137.50
Oct	140.30	140.30	139.50	139.50	141.00
Dec	144.00	144.50	141.80	142.00	144.00
Jan	146.00	146.00	144.50	144.50	147.00

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Feb	445.00	458.00	449.00	458.00	452.50
Mar	445.00	459.00	445.00	459.00	454.00
Apr	447.00	462.00	447.00	461.50	458.00
Jun	455.00	470.00	455.00	470.00	464.50
Aug	463.00	477.00	462.50	476.50	473.00
Oct	470.00	482.80	462.00	482.50	479.50
Dec	475.00	489.00	474.00	489.00	486.00
Feb	482.00	495.00	481.00	495.00	492.00
Apr	489.00	501.00	488.50	501.00	498.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Feb	35.40	35.80	35.40	35.80	35.00
Apr	36.90	37.30	36.50	37.20	36.50
Jun	37.80	38.20	37.40	38.20	37.40
Aug	37.40	37.75	37.10	37.75	37.05
Oct	37.25	37.50	36.95	37.50	36.90
Dec	37.50	37.70	37.15	37.70	37.10

Sales: Feb 504; April 3171; June 2052; Aug 316; Oct 59; Dec 95.

Open interest: Feb 1063; April 8398; June 6186; Aug 2202; Oct 926; Dec 873.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Feb	41.40	42.00	41.30	a41.95	41.25
Apr	40.55	41.20	39.85	40.90	39.90
Jun	43.25	44.00	42.80	44.00	42.90
Jul	44.35	45.10	43.80	a44.95	44.00
Aug	43.30	44.00	43.00	a43.90	42.75
Oct	42.15	43.20	42.05	a43.17	42.23
Dec	42.25	43.20	42.00	43.20	a42.00

Sales: Feb 114; April 1898; June 874; July 427; Aug 53; Oct 30; Dec 49.

Open interest: Feb 431; April 4400; June 3080; July 1604; Aug 657; Oct 356; Dec 511.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Feb	47.00	47.05	45.70	a45.70	47.75
Mar	48.50	48.50	46.70	a46.70	48.80
Apr	44.60	44.60	43.30	a43.30	45.25
May	44.75	45.45	44.10	a44.10	a46.15
Jun	44.70	44.70	42.80	42.80	44.75
Sep	53.65	53.65	52.00	b52.15	n54.00

Sales: Feb 50; March 475; April 83; May 43; June 10; Sep 9.

Open interest: Feb 91; March 1478; April 351; May 391; June 186; Sep 19.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	65.45	66.45	65.10	b66.45	b64.95
Mar	65.75	66.57	65.02	b66.57	b65.15
May	67.57	67.57	6607	b67.57	b66 07
Jul	67.50	67.97	66.85	b66.97	b66.47
Aug	66.00	66.90	65.90	b66.90	b65.40
Feb	64.00	64.50	63.40	64.50	b63.00

Sales: Feb 108; March 1595; May 966; July 457; Aug 91; Feb 8.

Open interest: Feb 557; March 2992; May 2326; July 1642; Aug 433; Feb 85.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

CHICAGO GOLD

Feb	—	—	—	184.60	184.00
Mar	182.02	183.60	180.10	185.20	184.10
Jun	185.50	189.70	184.50	189.60	188.20
Sept	189.00	194.00	189.00	193.50	191.50
Dec	195.00	198.20	194.10	198.00	196.10
Jun	—	—	—	207.00	205.00

Sales: Feb 8; March 1060; June 420; Sept 47; Dec 15; June 8.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

...nsterdam

...o	45.93
...t Heijr	72.83
...mbank	231
...obank	74
...m	164
...ker	33.10
...eken	145.70
...A	33.50
...-Am-H	63
...govens	55.50
...M.	57.20
...ps new	25.40
...co	163.90
...co	105.70
...il Dutch	77.30
...ever	123.40
...Dmmer	287
...Nach	172

...Brussels

...b	4,330
...-Lamb	1,953
...Dugree	1,238
...vobel	5,550
...ano-BM	2,100
...ken	4,360
...fina	4,360
...levaert	1,290
...Générale	2,815
...y	2,500
...inière	1,272

...rankfurt

...	76.50
...r	138.90
...	118.50
...merzbk	183.50
...Gummi	72.30
...ler	621.50
...ig	166
...bnk	294.50
...laBk	221
...Aktier	82.50
...h	50.30
...dt	390
...hof	219
...	112
...ansa	51.80
...nesmann	204.50
...ligesell	236
...ermann	92.50
...stahl	56.50
...new	132
...ing	353
...ans	244.40
...ren	72.60
...	111
...wagen	93.30

London

...-Am Cp	4.10
...-Am	£22.50
...lay Bk	2.06
...ham Gr	1.86
...	1.16
...	1.66
...iter	0.93
...Am Tob	2.47
...Oxyg	0.26½
...Pet	3.70
...C	0.08
...nah	0.55
...urySct	0.36½
...tared	1.34
...lauids	0.95
...ntonl	0.22
...ter D	2.35
...a Rec	1.54
...llers	1.05
...op	0.31
...asiind	1.15
...StGed	£26.75
...	0.93
...I	1.88
...o Gr	3.46
Gt Un St	1.64
Guinness	0.93
Hawker-S'dd	2.74
Hudson Bay	£11.25
Imp Chem	2.17
Imps	0.58
Mar&Spen	1.47
Metal Box	2.26
Nichols	0.33
Plessey	0.61
Rand Mines	2.51
Rank Org	1.83
Royal Dutch	£22 9/16
R.T.Z.	1.29
Shell	2.19
Thorn (A)	1.58
Tube Invest	2.71
Union Carb	4.30
Vickers	1.22
War L3½	£24½
West Deep	£20.50
West Drief	£46.50
West Ho'd	£24.00
West Min	1.66
Woolworth	0.44½
ZCI	0.52

Milan

Bastogi	1,600
Erba	4,149
Ercole Marell	700
Fiat	1,115
Finsider	353
Generali	66,300
IFI	2,875
Italgas	608
Italsider	634
LaRinas	115.50
Montedis	727
Olivetti	1,289
Pirelli	740
Snia Visco	1,785
Terni	84

Paris

Air Liquide	319.50
Alimentaire	72.75
BSN	431
Carrefour	1,793
Cim Lafarge	163.83
Citroën	28.30
Cie Bancaire	444
CFP	103
CGE	307
CCF	130.80
Ferodo	215.50
L'Oréal	799
Mach Bull	38.90
Michelin	760
Moët-Henn	470
Moulinex	239
Nickel (Le)	85.50
Paribas	154.90
PUK	126.50
Penarroya	60.80
Perrier	115.20
Peugeot	122.80
Rh Poulenc	129
Sacilor	72.20
St Gobain	127.90
Suez	227.50
Télémécan.	853
Thomson	172
Usinor	89.40

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,160
B Boveri	1,050
Ciba-Geigy	1,580
Cr Suisse	2,750
Fischer	540
HoffRocheN	8,775
Nestlé	2,800
Sandoz	2,040
Sté B Suisse	570
Sulzer	2,825
U.B. Suisse	3,060

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-30

...ott Lab., ...o Stand, ...al Sug, ...er Can, ...sled, ...Sta Gas, ...ker Hill, ...trn Data, ...nce AB, ...metn, ClevEl 12pf, Cone Mills, Crane Co, Dean Witter, Hutton EF, Latrobe Stl, MCA Inc, Nwst Ind, Nwtind pfA, Nwtind pfC, Norton Sim, Pan Am, Parker Pen, Petrie Str, Raybestos, Rosario Res, Skaggs Co, Staley Mfg, Sterndent, WoenU pf A

NEW LOWS-2

NoNG 5.60pf OhE 10.76pf

...ayout Being Made ...n IOS Fund's Assets

TORONTO, Feb. 18 (Reuters). The first distribution of assets ... shareholders of an Investors ...verseas Services' fund is cur...ntly under way, a spokesman ...r Clarkson Co. Ltd., which is ...harged with liquidating the ...und of Funds (Sterling) Ltd., ...aid today.

Checks for $2 a share are ...eing mailed to 1,500 share...olders, all of whom are outside ...anada. A later distribution of ...1.80 a share is intended, Mr. ...larkson said.

Market Summary

Feb. 18, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Pan Am	984,500	5⅝	+1
Benguet B	299,700	3½	+ ⅛
Texaco Inc	286,400	25⅛	+ ⅛
Clorox Co	246,400	10	+ ⅜
Polaroid	241,400	22⅝	— ⅜
Chrysler	233,300	9¾	— ½
Southern Co	232,400	10⅝	— ⅛
Kresge SS	222,100	23½	+ ½
Citicorp	193,000	31⅜	— ⅛
Ponderosa	174,600	9⅞	+ ⅞
Am Hospit	157,200	28⅝	— ⅞
Am Airlin	153,100	7⅞	
Disney W	143,000	38⅝	— ⅛
Cont Data	138,900	17	+ ½
GenTel&El	132,800	22½	+ ¾

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	23.99	23.29
Advances	666	805
Declines	780	648
Unchanged	396	390
Total issues	1842	1843
New 1974-75 highs	30	35
New 1974-75 lows	2	0

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Syntex Corp	72,900	33⅛	—2½
Csamera O	56,300	11⅛	+ ⅜
Den Tal Ez	42,400	12	+1
InArk Co	K41,900	1⅛	+ 3-16
HoustOil M	33,900	24⅛	— ⅜
TerraCh Int	33,200	12⅛	+ ¼
Goldfield Cp	31,100	⅞	— 1-16
Kaiser Ind	29,900	6⅛	+ ½
Westates P	29,000	5½	+ ⅛
ImperOil A	26,000	27¼	— ½
Approx. total stock sales		2,460,000	
Stock sales year ago		2,235,820	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
77.68	75.62	76.42	—0.37

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	728.18	742.10	722.39	731.30—	2.90
20 Trn	161.09	162.82	159.09	160.44—	0.74
15 Util	81.42	82.60	80.62	81.64—	0.06
65 Stk	233.07	236.86	230.88	233.53—	0.84

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrial	91.97	84.38	90.22	—0.70
20 Railroads	38.16	37.53	37.73	—0.29
55 Utilities	41.44	40.33	40.91	+0.04
500 Stocks	82.45	80.16	80.93	0.51

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	43.40	42.92	42.92	—0.39
Industrials	47.13	45.55	45.55	—0.32
Transportation	30.79	30.34	30.42	—0.12
Utility	31.82	31.65	31.66	—0.06
Finance	47.88	47.26	47.26	—0.72

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Feb. 14	295,771	406,987	5,677
Feb. 13	346,209	487,235	6,064
Feb. 12	176,266	266,721	3,047
Feb. 11	204,642	323,282	2,980
Feb. 10	248,378	361,550	3,449
Feb. 7	241,432	340,438	3,706

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
SUGAR				
Nov	366	363½	365½-367½	364 -365
May	359.40	354½	359 -359.20	355 -356
Aug	339.74	333	339.75-339.80	334.05-335
Oct	319½	310	319.05-319½	310 -312
Dec	296	290	297 -298¼	288 -290
Mar	282	274	282½ -283	273 -274
May	271	264	272.45-272.95	262 -263
Lots 1,733.				
COCOA				
May	680½	669	670½ -671½	752 -753
Jul	650	640	640 -641	681 -681.50
Sep	628	618	620½ -621	650 -651
Dec	627½	621	622½ -624	630.50-631
Mar	610	602	603 -604	610.50-611
May	605	604	604 -607	605.50-609
Lots 6,043.				
COFFEE				
Mar	459½	456	456¼ -458	462 -463
May	453	446	446½ -447	465.50-466
Jul	445	439	439 -439	448 -448.50
Sep	444½	439	440 -440½	447 -447.50
Nov	444	442½	440 -441	448 -448.50
Jan	446	444	443 -443½	449.50-450
Mar	446	444	445 -446	450 -452
Lots 949.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	532 - 533	541 - 542
3 months	550 - 551	559.50- 560
Cathodes: spot	520 - 521	528.5 - 529.5
3 months	540 - 541	548 - 549
Tin: spot	3,118 -3,122	3,175 -3,180
3 months	3,125 -3,130	3,149 -3,150
Lead: spot	225.25- 225.50	226.25- 226.75
3 months	215.5 - 215.75	216.5 - 217
Zinc: spot	330 - 330.50	328.5 - 329
3 months	324 - 324.50	323.5 - 324.5
Silver: spot	186.3 - 186.7	185 - 186
3 months	191.8 - 192	191.4 - 191.6

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
COCOA				
Nov	780	775	778 -779	—4
May	764	757	758½-759	—6½
Jul	—	—	740 -750	—6
Sep	—	—	675 -678	U.C.
Dec	—	—	649 -658	—1
Mar				
Lots 161.				

International Stock Indexes

February 14, 1975

	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	88.70	89.30	92.00	77.00
Brussels	121.35	122.20	123.73	107.43
Frankfurt	121.69	120.23	121.69	110.66
London 30	281.70	258.00	277.10	146.00
London 500	113.67	112.97	120.50	63.49
Milan	103.75	104.81	104.81	86.98
Paris	113.40	114.10	120.30	99.70
Sydney	350.66	368.17	369.48	268.34
Tokyo (n)	298.31	302.02	378.27	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4,084.93	4,139.51	4,139.51	3,627.04
Zurich	254.90	250.60	259.10	209.30

(n) new. (o) old.

FCE Quotations

Feb. 19, 1975		Mar 1975	Jun	Sep	Dec
DJIA	bid	726	731	730	731
731.30	offer	736	741	746	756
FTI	bid	257	259	261	266
261.7	offer	267	271	276	281
TKDJ	bid	3975	4000	4000	4050
4084.93	offer	4150	4200	4200	4250
Prem. Gas	bid	123	125	122	122
121.00	offer	125	127	127	128
Gasoil	bid	83	86	87	86
82.25	offer	86	88	92	91

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.
Kerstraat 363 Amsterdam; Telex: 16102. Phone: 25 47 53. Cable: INDEXCHANGE.

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Ireland Dublin, Cork
Italy Milan, Rome
Luxembourg Luxembourg
Monaco Monte Carlo
Netherlands Amsterdam, Rotterdam
Norway Oslo (Representative Office)
Spain Madrid (Representative Office)
Switzerland *Geneva*, Lausanne, Lugano, Zurich
United Kingdom London, Belfast, Channel Islands: St. Helier, Jersey; *St. Peter Port,* Guernsey
U.S.S.R. Moscow (Representative Office)

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CITICORP VENTURE CAPITAL LONDON LTD., London
CITICORP VENTURE CAPITAL LTD., Geneva

Leasing and Equipment Financing
CITICORP LEASING INTERNATIONAL, INC. Offices and affiliates worldwide

Toronto Stocks

Closed Prices February 18, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
8200	Abby Glen	325	310	325	+15
8402	Abitibi	$ 10¾	10⅛	10¼	
725	Acklands	$ 13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
575	Acres Ltd	$ 6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
8900	Agnico E	$ 6½	6	6½	+ ½
4843	Alta Gas A	$ 13	12½	12¾	− ⅛
500	Alta Nat	$ 16¼	16	16¼	
900	Algo Cent	$ 11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
500	Alliance B	485	485	485	− 5
1000	Alminex	$ 5⅛	5½	5½	− ¼
208	Argus C pr	$ 12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
2730	Atco A	$ 17½	17¼	17½	
2600	BP Can	$ 11	10⅞	11	
1700	Banister C	$ 6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ¼
9655	Bank N S	$ 40¾	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅛
1300	Baton B	$ 6½	6½	6½	− ⅜
9425	Bell Canad	$ 47	46¾	46¾	− ⅛
210	Beth Cop A	$ 9¾	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
450	Block Bros	310	210	310	
700	Bovis Cor	130	129	129	− 1
500	Bralor Res	125	125	125	− 5
1100	Bramalea	$ 5¼	5	5⅛	− ⅛
4000	Brameda	74	72	72	− 6
3200	Brenda M	310	305	305	− 5
300	BC Forest	$ 14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
1270	BC Phone	$ 55	55	55	+ ½
375	Brunswk	370	370	370	
525	Budd Auto	5	490	490	−22
2334	Burns Fds	$ 11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
104775	Cad Frvw	$ 13	12½	12½	− ½
4714	Cal Pow	$ 25¼	24⅞	24¾	− 1
15735	Camflo	$ 13¾	13⅛	13¾	+ ⅜
3150	Campau A	485	475	480	
305	C Pakrs C	$ 18¾	18¾	18¾	− ⅛
1965	Can Perm	$ 19⅝	19½	19½	
300	C Tung	325	325	325	+ 5
2725	C Cablesy	$ 13¼	13	13	− ½
2520	Cdn Cel	$ 7	6¾	6¾	− ⅜
7020	C Imp Bank	$ 26⅛	25⅞	26	− ⅛
5919	C Ind Gas	$ 7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
3610	CIL	$ 17¾	17½	17¾	
6780	Cdn Tire A	$ 44¼	44	44¼	− ¼
76200	C Utiles	$ 9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
160	Candel Oil	$ 7½	7½	7½	− ½
1400	Cassiar	470	460	460	
545	Celanese	375	375	375	
2900	Chieftan D	$ 6½	6⅛	6⅛	
4300	Coch Will	129	125	128	− 2
100	C Holiday I	400	400	400	+10
1050	Con Bldg	274	270	270	
300	C Rambler	155	155	155	− 5
8431	Con Distrb	$ 8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
1917	Cons Gas	$ 16½	16¼	15½	+ ⅛
500	Conwest	295	285	285	− 9
1650	Craigmt	370	365	365	
3975	Crush Intl	$ 8¼	8	8	− ¼
502	Denison	$ 46¼	45	46¼	
10100	Dicknsn	$ 9½	8⅞	9¼	+ ½
635	Dofasco	$ 25⅛	25	25⅛	
2059	Dom Store	$ 18¼	18	18	+ ¼
130	Du Pont	$ 19	19	19	− ⅛
4000	Dylex L A	$ 6⅝	6½	6½	
7900	East Mal	415	390	410	+20
300	Electro A	455	450	460	
1400	Emco	$ 7	7	7	
7450	Falcon C	$ 6½	6¼	6¼	− ¼
3966	Falcon	$ 23¼	22½	23¼	− ¼
1500	Fed Ind A	410	405	405	− 5
5400	Francana	$ 10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
100	Gen Distrb	$ 8¼	8¼	8¼	
102	Gnt Masct	61	61	61	
2600	Gibraltar	450	445	445	+ 5
200	Granduc	120	120	120	
102	Gnt Masct	61	61	61	
2600	Gibraltar	450	445	445	+ 5
200	Granduc	120	120	120	
1100	Gt Oil Sds	$ 7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
510	GL Paper	$ 16¾	16½	16½	− ⅛
4010	Gt W Life	$ 60	60	60	
1021	Greyhnd	$ 16	15⅞	15⅞	
400	Guar Trst	$ 6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
787	Hambro C	220	220	220	−20
2975	Hawker S	$ 5⅛	5	5	
607	Hayes D A	450	449	445	− 5
5150	Houston O	144	135	140	− 4
3684	H Bay Co	$ 16⅝	16¼	16½	
458	Huron Erl	$ 26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	
2510	IAC	$ 19	18⅞	19	
908	Inland Gas	$ 8½	8¼	8¼	− ¼
4599	I Chemly	203	195	195	− 8
6470	Inpr Pipe	$ 14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
6700	Inv Grp A	$ 7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ½
100	Jannock	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15350	Kaiser Re	$ 7½	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
16260	Kaps Tran	238	227	229	− 6
125	Kelsey H	$ 6¾	6¾	6¾	− ¼
2427	Kerr A A	$ 12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅜
1500	Koffler	400	390	400	+10
5775	Labatt A	$ 20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	− ¼
25	Lab Min	$ 24	24	24	
700	LOnt Cem	350	345	350	+ 5
22	LL Lac	193	193	193	
250	Lob Co A	$ 6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
1550	Lob Co B	$ 6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
800	Loeb M	340	340	340	
550	Mclan H A	$ 7¼	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
9239	MB Ltd	$ 23⅞	23½	23½	− ⅜
1300	Madsen	67	67	67	+ 1
1050	Maltgmi	$ 14½	14½	14½	
2516	Microsyst	300	295	300	
36854	Moore	$ 48½	47¼	47¾	+ ½
600	Murphy	490	490	490	−10
250	Nat Trust	$ 18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅛
3549	Noranda A	$ 31½	30⅞	31½	+ ⅜
1222	Nor Elect	$ 21¾	21¼	21¼	− ½
875	Orchan	320	305	320	+15
8025	Oshawa A	$ 5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ¼
7375	Pamour	$ 10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
350	Patino N V	$ 13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
700	Pembin A	260	260	260	+10
82	Petrofina	$ 21	21	21	
1200	Pine Point	$ 29⅝	29¼	29¼	− ⅜
2400	Placer	$ 15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
1725	Que Sturg	$ 5⅜	5	5¼	+ ¼
600	Rayrock	105	105	105	
300	Rdpath A	$ 22	22	22	
7410	Reed Oslr A	$ 7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
310	Reichhold	$ 27	26½	26½	− ½
3115	Revnu Prp	115	110	111	− 5
1100	Rothman	$ 11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅜
12100	Scotts	$ 6½	6⅜	6⅜	
10220	Shell Can	$ 16⅛	16	16⅛	
4163	Sherritt	$ 6¼	6	6	− ⅜
3700	Siebens	$ 8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
300	Sigma	$ 30	28¾	30	+ 1
5286	Simpsons	$ 8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
4340	Simpson S	$ 10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
2400	Slater SH	$ 10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
1200	Slat W Can	$ 6	5⅞	6	
150	Southm A	$ 28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
300	St Brodcst	$ 9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
8679	Stelco A	$ 28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅜
965	Steep R	110	106	110	
3750	Sundale O	395	375	380	−10
1640	Tara	$ 18	17	18	
900	Teck Cor A	285	280	280	
1100	Teck Cor B	250	240	240	−10
100	Teledyne	470	470	470	− 5
1125	Texaco	$ 33½	32¾	32¾	− ½
100	Thom N A	$ 12½	12½	12½	− ⅛
13333	Tor Dm Bk	$ 39⅝	39	39¼	+ ¼
1200	Traders A	$ 12⅞	12¾	12¾	
1710	Trans Mt	$ 11	10¾	11	+ ¼
32021	TrCan PL	$ 11½	11¼	11¼	− ¼
1950	Un Carbid	$ 19¼	19	19	− ¼
1925	Un Gas	$ 8½	8⅜	8⅜	
168	Union Oil	$ 8¾	8¾	8¾	
2400	U Keno	$ 10¼	9½	10¼	+ ¾
3300	U Siscoe	415	410	410	−10
6050	Upp Can	132	125	125	−10
4400	Van Der	425	420	425	
2100	Voyager P	$ 6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ¼
400	Weldwod	$ 9½	9¼	9¼	− ¼
2350	West Mine	179	173	173	− 2
425	Weston	$ 21½	21⅜	21⅜	
100	Wilrov	166	166	166	− 1
6325	Woodwd A	$ 22⅜	22	22¼	
5900	K Bear	235	230	230	− 3
3000	Yukon C	98	98	98	+ 2

Total sales 2,102.8 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1000	Algoma	$ 28½	28½	28½	− ½
100	Asbestos	$ 17	17	17	− ¼
6837	Bank Mont	$ 15⅛	14⅞	15	
300	Bombard	300	300	300	
2100	Can Cement	$ 10¼	10¼	10¼	
500	Cdn Indust	$ 17¾	17¾	17¾	−1
2950	Cdn IntPow	$ 13¼	13½	13¾	+ ½
3970	Con Bath	$ 24½	24¼	24½	
505	Dom Bridge	$ 20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
15500	Dom Text	$ 7	6¾	6⅞	− ⅛
344	Fncl Col	190	185	190	+5
7150	Imasco	$ 29	28¾	28¾	− ½
230	Ivaco	$ 11½	11⅛	11⅛	− ¼
100	MLW-Wrth	$ 20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
1625	Molson A	$ 18½	18½	18½	
250	Power Cp	$ 9⅛	9	9	− ⅛
171	Price Co	$ 13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
200	Rolland A	$ 7½	7½	7½	
6008	Royal Bank	$ 31½	31⅛	31⅛	− ¼
100	Roy TrustA	$ 25	25	25	
300	Steinberg A	$ 18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
1306	Trizec	$ 18	18	18	+ ½
200	Unican Sec	150	150	150	−4
100	Zellers	$ 9¾	9¾	9¾	

Total sales 1,343,301 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

February 18, 1975

Stock	Price Yen	Stock	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	241	Matsu E. Wks.	470
Canon	206	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	130
Dai Nip. Print.	373	Mitsubi Corp.	365
Fuji Bank	375	Mitsui Co.	391
Fuji Photo	326	Mitsukoshi	427
Hitachi	148	Nippon Elec.	180
Honda Motor	512	Sharp	213
C. Itoh	436	Shiseido	935
Japan Air L.	1,630	Sony Corp.	2,230
Kansai El. P.	760	Sumitomo Bk.	375
Kao Soap	327	Taisho Marine	209
Kirin Brewery	284	Takeda Chem.	218
Komatsu	299	Teijin	160
Kubota	342	Tokio Marine	500
Matsu E. Ind.	411	Toray	142
		Toyota Motor	493

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American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6¼	2⅞	AAV Cos .25	3	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
7½	3½	AbrdMt .40b	4	5	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅜
2¾	1	Acme Hami	14	4	1½	1⅜	1½	
4⅝	1⅛	Action Ind	4	5	2⅛	2	2	
2⅝	½	Adam Russl	9	6	1½	1½	1½	
13½	4¼	AdobeO .05e	8	12	7	7	7	− ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	A&EPlast P	2	5	2¾	2½	2½	− ⅛
1¼	⅜	Aegis Corp	5	16	⅝	11-16	¾	
1⅛	½	Aerodex Inc		2	⅞	3-16	13-16	−3-16
4⅛	2	AeroFlo .15e	2	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	1	Aeronca Inc		6	1⅝	1½	1½	− ⅛
1⅜	½	Aerosol	2	7	1⅜	1¼	1¼	− ⅜
4¼	1	AffilCap .08t	11	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
1¼	1-16	Affil Cap wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16	
6⅝	2⅝	Affil Hsp .20	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
4⅝	1⅜	After Six .10	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
3⅝	1	AIC Photo		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
8¼	4¼	AirbFrt .62e	6	22	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
7⅞	3⅛	Airpax Elec	4	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
24	15	AjaxMag 1a	4	2	21½	20⅞	20⅞	− ⅜
22	12	AlanW 1.25e	2	7	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅜
6⅝	2⅝	Alaska Airl	7	25	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
8¼	4⅝	Alcolc .12e	5	3	7⅝	7½	7½	− ⅜
9⅛	3¼	Alleghy Airl	8	49	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
7⅞	3½	Alleg Cp wt		12	5	5	5	
4⅛	1⅜	Allied Art	13	15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
17¾	12½	AlldThr 1.30	6	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
2⅝	⅜	Alpha Ind		5	1	1	1	
5⅝	1¼	Allamil Cp	3	11	2½	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
1⅝	½	Altec Corp	9	30	13-16	3-16	13-16	+1-16
51	40	Alcoa pf3.75		z150	48	48	48	
8½	3⅜	AMAX wt		17	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
4¾	1½	Amco Ind	2	3	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
16½	2½	AHessLL wt		82	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	AmBiltrt .50	4	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	− ⅜
15	9½	AmBusP .32	8	6	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ¼
1	⅛	ACenMtg wt		3	¼	¼	¼	
16	6⅝	A GarPd .30	6	16	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
8½	2¾	Am Int Pict	4	81	10	8¾	9¼	+ ⅜
8	3⅛	A Israel .27r	3	12	5¼	5	5	− ⅛
11⅛	5¼	AMaizeA .40	6	31	11	10¼	10½	− ⅛
11⅛	5¼	AMaizeB .40	6	3	10⅜	10½	10½	− ⅛
12⅞	1½	AmMot Inns	15	30	4⅝	4⅜	4½	− ⅛
36½	24¾	AmPetrof 2	4	27	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	2¾	A Plan 1.02t		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
3¾	2½	Am Prec .15	3	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
9½	1¼	Am Rlty Tr		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
⅞	1-16	AmRltyT wt		5	¼	¼	¼	+1-16
7	2	A SafEq .11t	3	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	
6	2½	A Techin .12	22	9	3	2⅞	2⅞	
7¼	1	AmTrain 5v		8	2⅛	2	2	
17¾	4	AMIC Cp	6	23	8½	8⅛	8½	− ⅛
2⅞	1¼	AndreR .06e	23	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	AngloC .12e	6	14	2	2	2	
6	3½	Anixter .16	3	18	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Anken .10e	5	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Anthony .30t		97	5	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
33½	12	AquitCa .30	7	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	
20⅛	4½	Ariz CL .10e	5	6	6¼	6	6	
9⅝	1	Armac Ent	3	25	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
14⅝	6¼	Armin Cp	4	56	12	11⅝	11¾	− ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Arrow Elecl	3	49	4⅛	3⅝	4	+ ½
10	2⅞	Arundel .49t		1	4½	4½	4½	
6⅞	2	Arwood Cp	3	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
16½	5¼	Asamera .25	9	487	12	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
13¾	4⅞	AshlOil Can	8	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
7	4	Aspro .40b	4	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
8⅞	2⅝	Atalnta .42e	3	3	3⅛	3	3	− ⅛
1¼	7-16	Atco Ind	23	3	15-16	15-16	15-16	
3¾	⅜	AtcoMtg wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18	6½	Atl Richf wt		76	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ½
17⅞	3⅞	AtlCMB .97e	3	64	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅜	7-16	Atlas Cp wt		26	1¼	5-16	5-16	−1-16
25	11⅝	AugatInc .15	16	4	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ½
20½	6⅝	Austral Oil	8	95	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅜
9½	3⅝	Auto Train	15	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
5⅞	1	Auto Bldg	17	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
4⅝	1	Autmat Rad	18	12	2	1⅞	2	
13⅝	2¼	AVC Cp .82t	6	18	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
4	1¾	AVEMC .14		2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
17⅛	2⅞	AVX Corp	5	24	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ¼
B								
9	4¼	BadgrMt .50	4	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
6	3⅛	BaldwS .32a		5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
16¼	10⅝	BanFd 1.12e		10	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ¼
1⅜	½	BangPun wt		4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
21	3⅜	BanstrCH Lt		31	6¼	6	6	− ¼
3⅝	1⅞	Banner .04	3	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Barclay .82e	4	4	1⅞	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	BarcoCa .10	4	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5	1⅜	Barnes Eng		1	3	3	3	
6⅝	3⅝	Barry R .28t	5	7	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
7½	3⅜	BarryWr .40	6	41	6⅝	6½	6⅝	− ⅛
2⅛	⅜	Bartell Med		1	1½	1½	1½	
3⅝	2½	Berth Sp .27	10	5	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
1⅜	1	Baruch Fost	7	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
3⅛	1	Barwick ET		1	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
8½	2¾	BasinPet Cp	4	12	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
10⅝	6¼	BayrkUt .72		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Bell Ind .08	4	36	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
3	⅛	BenStMg wt		18	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
4	1¼	Benrus Crp	5	28	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4½	1⅛	Bergen Ent		6	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
5⅛	⅞	BergRlt .30e	3	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
⅜	⅛	BergRlt wt		20	5-16	5-16	5-16	+1-16
4⅛	1½	Berg Bruns	3	114	4¼	4	4¼	+ ½
11⅛	7⅞	Brg B pf1.15		18	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅞	BernzOmat		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5¾	2⅛	BervenC .12	7	14	3⅝	3½	3½	− ¼
2⅝	½	Beverly Enl		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅝	5⅛	Bic Pen .36	9	11	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
24¾	12	Big Ber 1.12	4	6	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ½
13	5⅜	BinnySm .60	10	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
17¼	5⅛	Bio Dynam	14	4	14	14	14	
5¼	3⅞	Blessings	4	8	4	4	4	
3⅛	1⅛	Blount .08	4	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4¼	1⅜	Bluebird Inc	4	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9⅞	2⅞	Bodin Ap .40	4	7	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛
9⅛	4½	BoltBer .20e	5	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅝	Bowne .20	7	9	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
33⅜	9	BowVali .10	26	70	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	+ ¼
18¾	5⅛	Brad Ragen	10	132	19	17½	18½	+ ½
25⅝	4¼	BradtCm Sy	13	43	12⅛	12	12	
15	3⅞	BranifAr wt		6	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
19	9⅝	Brascn A 1b	3	16	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝	
28¼	9½	BraunEn .52	4	x2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
6½	2	Breeze Corp	17	1	3	3	3	
27	9⅛	Brewer 1.20	3	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
1⅜	⅛	BroDart Ind	25	2	1	1	1	− ⅛
5	2	BrownCo wt		18	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
16⅝	8	BrnF A .52b	8	1	12½	12½	12½	− ¼
16⅜	7½	BrnF B .52b	9	4	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
6	4⅛	BrwnF pf.40		6	5	4⅞	5	
4	⅛	Buehler Cp	6	7	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ½
5	2⅜	Bulldex .32	3	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
14½	6⅜	Bundy 1.08	35	12	8⅝	8½	8½	− ¼
3⅛	1	Burgess Ind	9	28	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
10½	4½	Burnslnt .60	8	11	8⅛	8	8	− ⅛
8½	5⅛	Butlerlnt .50	3	8	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	12	Buttes G Oil	6	107	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅜
C								
4½	1⅜	Cabclom Gn	8	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	13-16	Cagles In A		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
9	4½	Caldor .15b	5	31	7	6⅝	6⅞	
11⅝	3⅜	Calcomp	3	31	5	5	5	
4½	1⅞	Cal Life Cp	3	2	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
8⅝	1⅝	Camco Inc	12	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	2 13-16	Cam Ch .25e	3	122	3⅞	3 11-16	3¾	−3-16
14⅝	8⅝	Campin .40b	3	81	15	14⅝	15	+ ½
3⅞	1 7-16	CdnExp GO	23	37	3	2⅜	2⅜	
7 15-16	2	Cdn Homstd	33	18	3⅝	3 7-16	3⅝	+3-16
8⅝	3⅜	CdnHydr .25	4	3	5½	5¼	5½	− ⅛
14	9½	CdnInP 1.28	5	17	13½	13¼	13½	+ ½
10⅝	6⅛	Cdn Javelin	108	56	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	
3⅛	2 9-16	CdnMarc .15	7	22	3⅝	3¼	3 5-16	+1-16
5 13-16	1⅝	Cdn Merrill	9	1	2½	2½	2½	
14⅛	6¼	Cdn Occidnt	10	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
60½	19½	Cdn SuprOil	10	14	31½	31¼	31¼	− ⅜
2⅛	1	Canoga .10e	6	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
7⅛	1	Capehart Cp	2	11	2⅛	2	2	
3⅛	⅞	Capital Res		26	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	+ ⅜
24⅛	10⅝	Carb Ind .60	5	39	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
5	1⅛	Caressa .20	4	12	3⅛	3	3	− ⅛
69⅝	40¾	Carnat 1.08a	16	9	68½	68⅛	68½	
4	9-16	Carr wt		33	1	15-16	15-16	−1-16
16¼	10⅞	CastlFd 1.20		5	14⅝	14	14	− ¼
2¾	1⅛	Castleton In		1	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
14	2¼	Casthwd Ind	5	11	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
10⅝	5⅜	Cavitron Cp	12	52	10⅝	9½	10⅛	+ ⅜
7⅞	1¼	CelluCraft	10	10	1	1	1	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	CentSec .30e		14	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
1⅛	3-16	Certron Cp		35	7-16	⅜	7-16	+1-16
2⅛	¾	Cetec Corp	7	4				
5⅞	2⅞	ChadMill .40	4	2	4	4	4	
5½	1⅞	Champ Hom		211	3½	3¼	3⅜	− ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Chartr Med	4	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
12⅝	4⅝	CHB Fd .57t	4	77	12	11½	11⅝	− ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	CHC Corp	5	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6	1½	Chem Exp		4	2	2	2	+ ⅛
26	17½	ChiRiv 1.60a	6	1	20½	20½	20½	
5½	1	ChicUnl .49t	4	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10	2⅝	Child World	7	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅜	⅛	ClMtgGr wt		113	⅜	¼	5-16	+1-16
5⅛	1	Cinerama	12	1	3	3	3	+
9⅛	4⅝	Circle K .30	6	18	7	6⅝	6⅝	−
6	3¼	Citation .40	5	13	4½	4¼	4¼	−
15⅛	6	CK Petrolm	9	41	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	−
2½	⅝	Clark Cons	4	6	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+
7⅝	4½	Clausng .65e	4	7	6	5⅞	6	
6⅛	3	Clopay .09r	1	4	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	−
3	1⅛	CMI Corp	44	90	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−
16½	2⅛	CMI Inv wt		28	5⅜	5	5⅜	
6⅛	2⅛	Coachmn In	12	34	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+
20	3⅛	Col Mat .24b	5	16	4⅝	4⅜	4½	−
5⅛	1⅛	Cohu In .15r	7	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	½	Colt Intl		13	13-16	13-16	13-16	−
13¼	5	ColeNat .60	4	13	8½	8¼	8¼	−
17	4⅜	Coleman .44	14	29	7	6⅝	6⅝	−
8	1⅞	Colon Coml		18	3⅜	3½	3½	−
8⅛	2	ColwellC .28		10	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	−
24⅝	5⅝	Cmbustn Eq	8	57	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+
36	22	Cominco 3e	5	9	27¾	26⅝	27¼	−
6⅛	2¼	Com Grp .12	3	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+
13¾	11⅝	ComMtl .60	1	5	13	13	13	
6	1⅝	Comdor BM		1	2½	2½	2½	
8	3	Co Psyc .10e	6	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
24⅝	13½	ComSv 1.62b	8	10	18⅝	18⅜	18½	−
4⅛	½	Compac Cp		1	1	1	1	
1⅜	½	CompuDyn	10	7	15-16	15-16	15-16	+
1⅛	½	Comput Inst	12	7	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	−
3⅝	5-16	Comput Inv		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
11⅛	5⅜	Conchem .40	5	7	8⅝	8¼	8½	
4⅜	1½	Condec Crp	5	40	4½	4⅛	4½	+
4⅞	3⅛	Connlly Con	5	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+
9⅛	5	Con Oil Gas	12	61	9	8⅜	8⅞	+
13⅝	5⅝	Cons Ref .60	6	x16	7	6⅝	6⅞	+
8½	2⅝	Consyne Cp	7	17	4	4	4	
2⅛	⅜	Cont Tel wt		41	⅞	13-16	⅞	+
11⅝	5⅛	Cook El .40	5	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
14⅛	9⅝	Cook Ind .40	2	169	11⅝	10⅞	11¼	+
14⅛	9⅝	CookPnt V 1	5	8	13½	13⅛	13⅛	−
5⅞	2⅛	Cooper Jar	3	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	−
10	2	Cordon Intl	7	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	−
10	7⅛	Core Labs	9	3	13	13	13	
17⅝	13⅛	CorrBlk 1.06	8	2	16	16	16	
3⅛	½	Cousins wt		7	⅝	9-16	⅝	
7⅝	2½	CramrE .11t	8	8	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
20⅝	3⅞	Creole Pet 1	7	58	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+
3⅛	⅝	Crest Foam	6	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
52	15	Cross AT .84	13	7	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+
24½	14¼	CwnCPt .60r	2	3	19½	19	19	
5⅝	3⅜	Crutchr Res	12	104	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+
21⅞	7⅛	CrystlO .20a	5	97	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+
15	6⅝	CSE Cp .40a	3	5	8½	8¼	8¼	−
7⅝	3	Cubic Cp .20	5	16	4⅜	4¼	4¼	−
13	5⅝	CW Tran .50	3	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	−
D								
4⅛	1½	Damon Cre	3	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
5¾	1½	Damson Ol	14	13	3⅝	3	3⅛	−
25⅝	14⅞	Daniell .28b	7	13	26	25⅜	26	+
54¾	22⅞	Data Dcumt	6	49	45	40½	42	+
4⅛	1⅛	Dataprod	3	60	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−
19⅞	3⅝	DayMin .10e	12	60	8	7⅝	8	+
2	⅛	Daylin wt		6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
⅞	⅛	DLL Inc		24	½	½	½	+1
4⅝	2⅛	DeJur Amsc		7	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅝	4½	Del Labs .20	5	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+
2¾	¼	DeltaCo Am		11	11-16	⅝	⅝	−
16¼	5⅝	DTalEz .20e	8	392	12⅝	11⅝	12	+
20⅛	13⅛	Depsitr 1.44	5	6	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
2½	⅜	DeRose Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11¼	2	Dev Co Am	5	30	5	4⅞	5	
25	13½	DiamM Dril	7	18	23	22⅞	23	+
3⅝	1½	Diebold VC		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	2⅜	Digicon Inc	7	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−
1⅞	¼	Diodes Inc		104	⅞	11-16	13-16	−
3⅛	1⅛	DiscFbr .26t	4	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14⅛	7⅝	Diversx .70	6	5	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
1	3-16	Divrsf In wt		20	½	½	½	
10¼	3⅜	Dixilyn Cor	5	13	7	7	7	
45	15⅝	Dome Petrl	8	29	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	
29	18⅞	Domtar 1.60	4	15	21⅜	20¾	20¾	−
9⅞	4⅛	Donkenny .30	2	5	7¼	7	7	
8¾	4⅞	DowneyS .30	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅞	3⅞	Driver Harr	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−
8¼	3⅞	DrgFair .40	5	8	7⅝	7	7	−
1½	½	Dunlop .07a		10	⅞	13-16	⅞	+1
17½	6¼	DuplxPd .60	3	115	18	16⅞	18	+1
10⅝	4⅛	Dur Tst .25b	7	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	
6⅛	1⅜	Dynictn .05e	8	26	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅛	1⅛	Dyrell .14t	9	12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	−

(Continued on next page)

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closed Prices February 18, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Bank and Trust	Bid	Ask
Bankam	35⅞	36¼
1st Bk Sy	39¾	40½
1stEmp S	13	13¾
1st Wn F	2	2¼
Frnkl Co	3⅛	3⅝
Hartf NC	16	16½
Midl Bks	21¾	22¾
Shaw Bas	32	33½
U Va Bks	14⅞	15⅝
Va N Bnk	15	16
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	17¾	18¼

Industrials	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	3½	4½
AID Inc	2¼	3
AVM Cp	3½	4¼
Acushnr	11½	13
Addisn W	9⅝	10
Adv Ros	1¼	1½
Alberts	2¾	3¼
Allco Inc	8⅝	9⅛
Allyn Bac	4½	4⅞
A El Lab	⅞	1⅛
Am Exp	35	35½
Am Finl	10⅝	11
Am Furn	2⅝	3
Am Greet	11⅝	11⅞
Am Telev	10½	11½
Am Weld	7¼	8½
Amtr Dv	1¼	1½
Anadite	3¼	3⅝
Anheus B	34⅜	35⅜
Ard May	1⅞	2⅛
ArkWIG	15⅜	16⅛
Arrow H	15⅞	15⅞
Arvida	5⅜	6⅛
AsCC Bot	9½	10¼
tlGas Lt	12¼	12⅝
Baird At	2⅞	3¼
Bang Hy	11	11¾
Bkam Rlt	7¼	7½
Bassett F	14	14¾
Bayls Mk	10¼	10¾
Beeline F	5⅝	6⅛
Betz Lab	40¾	41½
Bibb Co	6⅝	6⅞
Bird Son	35¾	37¾
Birtchr	¾	1⅛
Bick Hills	28	29½
Bonza Inf	2⅜	2⅞
Booz AH	3⅛	3½
Braden	7¼	8
Brinks	10¾	11¾
Brks Sca	12¼	13
Brwning	4½	5
Buckb M	4⅜	4⅞
Buckeye	4⅞	5⅛
Burn Sim	4¾	5¼
CalWSv	26¼	27¼
Campl Ch	1½	1⅞
Conrad H	1⅛	1½
Capln Air	⅜	⅝
Cap Tec	3	3¾
Care Cp	1½	2¼
CenVt PS	10⅝	11⅛
Chm Lea	8¾	9¾
Chesa Ut	8¼	9¼
Chi Bridg	76	77½
Chilton	2½	3¼
ChrisSe	97	100
Circle F	1½	2⅛
CitznUt A	28	29
CitznUt B	26¼	27¼
Clark Mi	25½	26½
Clow Cp	7½	8
Colu Vant	1¼	2⅛
Com Cir	16	17
Coml Sh	20½	22
Comw Pa	23¾	24½
Con Pap	35⅞	36⅝
Corenco	23½	25
Craw Co	15½	17
Cross Co	10¾	11½
Cutlr Fed	1½	2⅛
Danly M	5½	6¼
Data Dgn	1⅞	2¼
Data Hnd	7¼	7⅝
Dayt Inc	21½	23½
Decor In	2½	3
DeKlb Ag	34⅜	35⅜
Delhi Oil	2⅜	3⅛
DeLux C	23	28¼
Det CanT	11	11¾
Det IntBr	25¼	26¾
Dewey El	¾	1⅛
Diam Cry	11¼	12
Dixn Cru	13½	14½
Doculel	4⅛	4⅝
Dollar G	4¾	5⅛
Dorch G	6⅝	6⅞
Dow Jone	23	24
Doyle DB	7⅞	8⅛
Dunkin D	2½	2¾
Duriron	12⅛	13⅜
Eberln In	3⅞	4⅛
Econ Lab	33⅝	34⅝
ElPas El	11	11⅜
Elba Syst	3¼	4¼
Elder Be	4	4¾
Elec Nucl	7⅞	8⅛
Elec Mod	1¼	1⅝
Energy C	4⅞	5¼
Entwistl	2⅛	3
Equty Oil	15⅛	15⅝
Erie Tec	7	9
Ethan Al	13¼	14
Fab Tek	1	1⅛
Fingrht	1½	1⅞
Fst Bost	20¼	21
Flcknar	15⅛	15⅝
Fla WatU	⅞	1⅛
Forest O	9⅞	10⅛
Frmigli	⅝	1⅛
Fotomat	3½	3⅞
Frnkln El	7¼	7¾
Frnd ce	19	19¾
Gov EFin	8½	9
Graph Cn	10¾	11½
Grph Sci	10⅛	10⅝
Green Mt	4½	5
Grey Adv	6⅞	7⅛
Gulf Intst	5½	6
Gyrodn	3⅛	3⅝
Harpor R	5½	6
Henred F	11¼	12
Holobm	1⅝	2
Hoover	12⅜	12⅞
Horiz Res	5⅝	6⅝
Huck Mfg	4½	4⅞
Huds Pap	18	19½
Hyatt Cp	4⅝	5
Hyatt Int	5½	6
Ind Nuclr	4⅛	4⅝
Infra Ind	1⅛	1⅞
Inrmk In	1	1½
Intrmt G	11⅛	11¾
InBk Wsh	3⅞	4¼
laSou Ut	22⅝	23⅛
Jamsby	14½	15⅛
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅛
Joslyn M	14¼	15
KMS Ind	4½	4⅞
Kaisr Stl	26¾	27¾
KaisStl pf	17¼	18
Kalvar	4	4¼
Kaman A	16⅝	17⅛
Kampg A	3⅝	3⅞
Kate Gre	1¼	1⅝
Kaysam	¾	1⅛
Kear Tr	3⅞	4¼
Kelly Svc	10⅛	11
Keuff Ess	12	13
Keye Fib	12⅝	13⅜
Key CusF	3⅝	4⅛
King Int	1⅛	1⅝
Knap Vog	10⅝	11⅜
Lance In	18¼	19
Land Res	1	1⅜
Leady Cp	2	2½
Lin Bcast	4⅝	4⅞
Loblaw	3⅛	3⅝
Log Etrn	2⅛	2⅝
Madisn G	12¾	13¼
Mal Rlty	2	2¼
Malikrt	40¾	41½
Manor C	1⅜	2⅛
Marit Frt	7¼	8¼
Maui LP	7¾	8¼
McCor	32½	33½
McQuay	8½	9¼
Measur	17¼	18¼
Medirn	33½	34⅛
Merid In	1⅜	1⅞
Mdlsx W	12¼	13
Midld Ca	1½	1⅞
Midw Gl	13½	14½
Millipr	37	39
Miner In	3½	4
Minn Gas	18⅞	19⅞
Miss Vl G	11⅝	12⅜
Mrs S Pie	6⅝	7⅛
Monf Col	3½	3⅞
Moore P	7¾	8⅜
Moore S	14½	15⅛
Motch M	2¾	3½
Mot Club	5⅝	5⅞
Mueller	8	9½
Narag Cp	5½	6¼
Nat G&O	8⅜	9⅛
Nat Lib	2⅛	2⅜
N Patent	7	7⅝
N SecRsh	3⅛	3⅝
Natnw Rl	5¼	6¼
NJ Nat G	13¼	14
Nielsn A	14¾	15¼
Nielsn B	14⅝	15⅛
NoCar Gs	9⅛	9½
N Eur Oil	15¾	16¼
Norlrp Ki	13	18¾
NW NalG	7½	8⅛
NW PuSv	18⅛	18⅞
Noxel Co	14½	15
Ogilvy M	17	17¾
Ohio Ferr	13	13¾
Oil Shale	3⅛	3⅝
Ormont	2⅞	3¼
Otter T P	17¼	18¼
Over NA	1¼	2
Pabst Br	25¼	25¾
PacGa R	21¾	22½
Pakco	1	1⅜
Park Dr	22⅞	23⅝
Parks H	2	2½
Pauley P	3⅝	4⅛
Pa Enter	14	14½
Pearl Mf	10¾	11½
PnzlOff B	7⅝	7⅞
Pepsi BW	4½	5
Petrolit	61½	63
Pertlbon	18	19
Philip L	10⅜	10⅝
Piedmt A	5½	6
Pinkrtn	29	29¾
Pion HiB	26⅜	26⅞
Pistilin	3	4
Possis Cp	2½	3⅛
Pro Golf	1⅞	2⅛
Pub S NC	9⅛	9⅝
P Bennel	31½	32½
PutD Cap	4	4¼
Qual Inns	2⅜	3
Ragen Pr	3½	4¼
Rahall C	3¼	3¾
Raych Cp	196	201
Raymnd	8½	9½
Recog Eq	4⅝	4⅞
Road Ex	34⅛	35
Robin M	8⅜	9⅛
Roberts J	3	4½
Roselon	2⅞	3⅛
Rouse	2¾	3
Rus Stov	12¼	13
Sadlier	1½	2
Scan Dat	1⅛	1⅜
Scripps H	17½	18½
Seis Delt	3¼	3⅝
Seneca F	4¼	4⅞
Seven U	28¼	29
Shop Rite	5	6
Snap Tls	34½	35½
Solid Sta	10	11
S Cal Wat	11⅝	12⅜
Sw Gs Cp	8⅜	8⅞
Sw El Sv	14½	15¼
Standyn	14½	15
Sfd Regis	14½	15¼
Stan HPd	10	11½
Sterlg Str	3⅝	4⅛
Strawb Cl	18½	20
Sugdal F	2⅝	3⅛
Super El	5⅛	5½
TIME DC	5	5½
Tampax	38¼	39¼
Taylr Wi	19⅛	19⅝
Tech Pub	5⅜	6½
Techcre	7⅛	7½
Tecum P	28	30
Tennant	28	30
Tifny Co	6½	7
Transco	7	7¼
Transo G	10⅛	10⅜
Trico Pd	29½	32½
Tritn OG	1⅞	2⅛
Tyson F	7¼	8¼
Un McGil	6¾	7½
US Bnknt	1⅛	1⅜
US TrkLn	12	12½
Up Pen P	16¼	16¾
Valley Gs	7¼	8¼
VanD Air	6	6¾
Vance S	2⅞	3½
Velcro	7	7⅞
Ventron	20½	21¼
Wads Pu	4	4½
Wsh NG	10½	11
Webb Re	5⅝	6⅛
Weco Dvl	1⅝	1½
Weight W	7⅝	7¾
Weldtrn	1½	2⅛
Weling M	7	7½
Wall Gar	3½	4
Welsbch	4⅞	5½
Wstn Mtg	2⅜	2⅞
Westmd	47¾	48
Wisc PL	16⅝	16¾
Wdwrd L	14⅝	15⅛
Wright W	3	3⅝
ZionUt B	15	16

Currency Rates

February 18, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4065	5.7550	103.505*	56.255*	37.75y	—	6.93*	97.085*	43.80*
Brussels (c)	34.705	83.095	14.952	8.125	5.49*	14.435	—	14.017	6.302
Frankfurt	2.3210	5.5520	—	54.25*	3.639x	96.63*	6.690*	93.85*	42.08*
London (z)	2.30315	—	5.5525	10.2375	1,526.05	5.74935	83.915	5.9100	13.21
Milan	636.75	1525.35	274.61	149.17	—	265.26	18.37	257.48	115.80
Paris	4.2775	10.24125	184.175*	—	6.7250x	177.725*	12.3225*	172.400*	77.750*
Zurich	2.472	5.9159	106.56*	57.7*	0.3876*	102.7*	7.14*	—	45.1*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.5175; Escudo: 24.35; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.175; Schilling: 16.525; Sw. krona: 3.9785; Yen: 293.35; Belgian financial franc: 35.10.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D	6⅛-6½	3½-4	1¼-1½	12¼-13¼
1 M	6⅞-6⅞	4⅝-5⅛	3-3½	13⅛-14
3 M	7⅛-7⅜	5⅝-6⅛	4¾-5¼	13⅛-14¼
6 M	7⅜-7⅞	6⅛-6⅝	5⅜-5⅞	13⅛-13⅞
1 Y	7⅜-7⅞	6⅝-6⅞	5⅞-6⅜	13⅝-13⅞

European Gold Market

Feb. 18, 1975

	Open	Close
London Fix	180.40	181.00
Zurich	181.50	179.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	184.76	182.6

U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-82	99¼	100¼
Amax 8-76	99	100
Amax 8¼-86	98	99
Asahi 10¼-80	101½	102½
ASEA 8½-86	92½	93½
Ashland 8-87	90½	91½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	103¼	104¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	89½	90½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98¾	99¾
Barclay 8¼-86	90	92
Beecham 8¼-86	86	88
Bergen 8-87	91	92
B.N.P. 9½-81	100½	101½
Borregaard 8¼-86	93	94
Burlingt 7¾-87	88	89
CN PTT 8-86	96	97
Carlsberg 8⅜-86	96¾	97¾
Carrier 8-87	90½	91½
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	93	94
Com Union 8½-86	86½	88½
CN Rhone 10-80/82	101¼	102¾
Cons Food 7½-91	83½	89½
Conoco 8-86	96	97
Cont Tel 8¼-86	92½	93½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	84	85
Copen Tel 8½-86	92¾	94¾
Corning 8½-86	98¼	99¼
Cut Ham 8-87	90	91
Dana 8-87	90½	91½
Denmark 9-82	101	102
Denmark 7½-90	85½	86½
Dow Cor 8½-86	99	100
Dupont 7½-78	99	100
E.D.F. 8½-86	97½	98½
Ericsson 9¼-85	102	103
Esso 7½-76	99	100
Esso 8-86 Nov	97¾	98½
First Chic 7-80	96	97
Gen Cable 8¼-87	87½	88½
Gen Mills 8-86	97	98
Gen Mot 8¼-76	99¾	100¾
Gen Mot 8⅜-86	100½	101¼
G.H.H. 7¾-88	87½	88½
Granges 8½-89	91	92
GTE 8¼-86	95	96
Haas 8-78	99¼	100¼
Haas 8¾-86	100½	101½
Helsinki 8¼-86	93¼	94¼
I.C.I. 7½-92	80	82
Intl Util 8¼-82	94⅝	95⅝
Kimberley 8½-86	97¼	100¼
Monsanto 8¼-85	100½	101½
Motorola 8-87	95	96
NrgKomBk 7½-87	89	90
NorthAMR 7¾-79	97½	98½
Ontario 8¼-86	99	100
Oslo 8¼-86	93½	94½
Otis-Elev 8⅝-85	99⅝	100⅝
Owens Corn 9-86	100	101
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102	103
Pac.Light 8-88	90	91
Pennwalt 8-87	90¼	91¼
PhilMorris 8-78	100¼	101¼
PhilMorris 8½-85	100	101
Plessey 8½-86	72	74
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98½	99½
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	97½	98½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	90¾	91¾
Queensld 8½-86	93¼	94¼
Ralston 7½-87	93½	94½
Rank 8¾-86	78	80
Richardson 8¾-85	99¼	100¼
S.A.S. 8-85	91¼	92¼
Scanraff 8⅝-88	96	97
Scott 8¼-86	100	101
Shell 8-86	96¼	97¼
Shell 7½-87	93	94
Singer 11-77	100½	101½
Skandin. 10¼-81	102½	103½
St. Ind. 8½-80	99¾	100¾
St. Ind. 8½-88	99	100
Sybron 8-87	89¾	90¾
Tenneco 7½-79	96	97
Tenneco 7¾-87	83½	84½
Textron 7¾-87	84	85
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-81	100	101
TokyoCur 8⅝-88	93¾	94¼
Transocean 8-85	96¼	97¼
Transocean 8-84	98½	99½
Transocean 7½-87	93	94
T.R.W. 8¼-8	94½	95½
Union Oil 7-79	97	98
Union Oil 7½-87	94	95
Utah 8-87	90	91
Volvo 8-87	89¾	90¾
Wellcome 8¼-87	74½	76½
Will Glyn 8¼-87	82	84

Convertible Bonds	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4½-87	81	83
Am Tob 5¼-88	107	109
Ashland 5-88	73	
Beatrice 6¼-91	101	
Beatrice 4½-92	83	
Borden 6⅝-91	100	
Borden 5-92	87	
BroadHale 4¾-87	71	
Carnation 4-88	81½	
Chevron 5-88	87	
Chrysler 4¾-88	51	
Chrysler 5-88	52	
Cont Tel 5½-88	74½	
Cumm In 6¼-88	82	
Dart Ind 4¾-88	75	
EastKodak 4½-88	102	
Econ Lab 4¾-87	83	
Firestone 5-88	77	
Ford 6-86	82½	
Ford 5-88	72	
Gen Elec 4¼-85	72½	
Gen Elec 4¼-87	86	
Gen Food 4½-87	83	
Gillette 4¾-82	82	
Gillette 4⅜-87	75	
Gould 5-87	71	
Halliburt 4½-87	109	
Honeywell 6-86	79	
ITT 4¼-87	67½	
I.S.E. 6¼-89	81	
McDerm 4¾-87	110	
Morgan JP 4¼-87	117	
Nabisco 5¼-88	89	
Owens Ill 4½-87	85	
Penney JC 4½-87	84	
Phil Lamp 4⅜-83	93	
R.C.A. 5-88	73	
Revlon 4⅜-87	88	
Sperry 4¼-88	84	
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	84	
Texaco 4½-88	75½	
UnCarb 4⅜-82	95½	
WarnLam 4½-87	83	
WarnLam 4¼-88	80½	
Xerox 5-88	78	

Bondtrade—Index (Basis Dec. 31, 1966=

	Med.	Long
Yesterday..	96.73	88.02
Previous..	96.63	87.81

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WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A.
Consolidated Statement of Condition, December 31, 1974
(In Thousands)

Assets	
Cash and Due from Banks	$ 1,225,566
Deposits Placed by Overseas Offices	498,520
U.S. Treasury Securities	203,486
Obligations of Other U.S. Government Agencies and Corporations	551,460
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	805,823
Other Securities	150,269
Trading Account Securities	86,597
Funds Sold	479,592
Loans and Direct Lease Financing	7,794,573
Bank Premises and Equipment	127,318
Customers' Acceptance Liability	153,048
Accrued Interest Receivable	148,643
All Other Assets	101,784
Total Assets	$12,326,679

Liabilities and Capital	
Demand Deposits	$ 2,727,695
Savings and Time Deposits	5,652,701
Deposits in Overseas Offices	1,372,020
Funds Borrowed	1,373,477
Long-Term Debt	70,138
Acceptances Outstanding	153,787
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	137,645
Unearned Discount	103,619
All Other Liabilities	104,497
Reserve for Loan Losses	116,322
Capital Notes	75,000
Capital Stock	94,461
Surplus	244,245
Surplus Representing Convertible Capital Note Obligation Assumed by Parent Corporation	18,902
Undivided Profits	82,170
Total Liabilities and Capital	$12,326,679



Wells Fargo Bank

LONDON: Wells Fargo Limited; Winchester House, 80 London Wall, London E.C. 2. LUXEMBOURG BRANCH: 22, rue Zithe, Luxembourg. FRANKFURT: Lindenstrasse 35, 6 Frankfurt am Main 1. MADRID: Hotel Eurobuilding Of. 8, Juan Ramon Jimenez 8, Madrid 16. PARIS: Credit Chimique, Credit Chimique Building, 20 rue Treilhard, 75008 Paris.

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هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from preceding page.)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
		E						
12⅝	7⅜	E Svstm .80	5	8	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞—	⅜
1⅝	½	Eagle Cloth	9	2	1⅝	1½	1½	
10½	2⅞	EriScheb .36	40	2	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
11⅞	6¼	Enrth R .40	5	15	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
24	12½	EasonO .10r	9	4	21	20⅞	21 +	⅜
1⅞	½	Eckmar Cp	8	2	1	1	1	
14¼	2¼	Ecodyne	9	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
27¼	19⅜	Eqqiton .50r	2	13	21½	20⅞	21 —	⅛
4⅛	13-16	Edmos Cp	11	15	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
5¼	2⅜	Eeo Corp	5	8	3⅝	3¼	3⅝—	⅛
7¼	3⅛	Ecwards .38	5	14	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
12⅝	2⅝	Ehrnhr .30a	3	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3	1½	Elcor Chm	5	12	2½	2	2½+	⅛
5½	3¼	El Hose .40	4	16	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
4½	1⅜	ElAudD .21t	2	4	2	2	2	
11⅞	8⅛	Electrog .80	4	4	9½	9⅜	9½	
2⅞	⅜	Elect Resch	15	1	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
10⅞	6	ELT Inc	5	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅞	4⅛	EnkoSh .44e	6	15	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
6⅝	3⅜	ErnstEC .40	4	2	5½	5½	5½	
2⅛	9-16	Ero Ind	19	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅞	2⅜	Espey Mfg	16	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
7⅛	2⅜	EssRad El	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
4½	2⅛	EssexC .03e	3	10	4	4	4	
6⅞	2⅛	Etz Lav .09e	2	19	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
9⅝	2⅛	EvanAr .10b	5	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼—	⅛
12½	2⅜	Execut .24b		11	4⅝	4½	4½	
		F						
3⅞	1½	Fab Ind	6	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
6½	2¾	Fablen .40b	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅝	3⅜	FabriCtr .06	5	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
3⅜	11-16	FairTex Mil		102	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
2⅞	2⅛	Fairfld Nob	3	3	3	3	3	
8	3⅛	Fair Ch .20e	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
24⅛	7⅛	FalconS .10e	4	131	23⅝	22	22⅞—	⅜
8⅝	1	FDI Inc .01e		13	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝+	⅛
4½	1⅝	Fed Resrces	29	109	2⅞	2½	2⅝	
21¾	13⅜	FedMrt .60b	5	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
12⅝	6½	Felmnt .12e	6	11	10¼	10	10 —	¼
5	2⅞	Felsway .32	4	13	4	4	4	
25⅞	3¼	Fidelco Gth	4	20	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
5⅞	1-16	FidelCGr wt		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅝	⅝	Fields Plast		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
4⅞	½	Film Cp Am		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	2	Filmways	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15	5	FinSanB .20	7	40	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅜
10⅝	3⅜	FinGen .36b	5	53	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅝	6½	Fst Conn 1a	9	1	9¼	9¼	9¼+	½
21⅞	2	FstDenv MI		5	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
2⅝	1-16	Fst Denv wt		3	¼	¼	¼	
16⅛	5⅝	FstSLSh .48	5	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
10⅝	3⅜	FischrP .48t	8	2	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
11⅞	5⅝	Flight Safty	9	13	12⅜	10¾	12⅜+	2⅜
2⅛	⅝	Flork Ind		15	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2⅞	⅞	Fla Capital	4	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
7⅝	1⅝	FlaRck .10e	9	13	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
14⅛	8	FlowerA .32	5	2	10½	10½	10½	
23⅞	9⅝	FlukeJ .72t	7	17	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	⅞
15⅛	9⅛	Fly Dia Oil	11	54	14⅞	14	14 —	⅜
6	2⅝	Foodrm 15e	3	2	4½	4½	4½	
91¾	50	FordCan 5e	4	270	65½	65½	65½+	1
7⅞	2⅝	Forest City		103	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
4	1⅛	Forest Labs		4	3⅝	2⅞	2⅞—	⅝
11⅝	4⅞	FoxStaP .36	6	18	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
7½	1⅜	FPA Cp .30	19	3	3½	3½	3½	
5¾	1⅛	Franklin RI		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅛	3⅝	FrankNu .32	6	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
9½	7⅛	Frantz .56	3	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
47	14	Fresnio .30b	5	31	32⅝	30⅞	32⅝+	3⅛
2⅛	1	Friend Frst	13	15	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
9¼	6⅝	Frigitemp	9	85	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅞
21	6⅛	Frigitronic	21	21	11½	11⅛	11½	
12¼	4½	Frischs .30b	9	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Frontier Air	3	9	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
3⅝	1½	FrontAir wt		4	2⅝	2½	2½	
		G						
8⅞	3⅜	Gabriel .34f	4	3	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
10½	4½	Garan .32a	3	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
5⅞	1½	Garcia Corp	11	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¾	2⅜	Garland .30	4	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅜
3⅛	½	Gaynor Staf	2	4	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
20⅛	7⅜	Gearhart .32	8	48	18½	18	18 —	½
1⅞	⅝	Gen Buildrs	69	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2⅞	1⅜	G Emp .24r	6	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9⅛	3⅜	Gen Interior	10	47	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅝	1	Gen Recrat	9	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	
4⅝	⅞	Gen Regrch		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Genge Inc		20	2	1⅞	2	
14⅞	1⅜	Geon Ind	16	30	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1	Gerber Sci	26	3	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	⅛
15⅞	7⅜	GiantF .50b	4	4	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
27¼	7¼	GiantY .40a	17	167	13	12⅜	13 +	⅝
8½	2	GIT RI 1.04e	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
3½	1⅜	Gladding Cp		7	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Glasrock Pr		3	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
29½	15⅜	Glatfelter 2	4	33	28½	27⅞	27⅞—	⅝
54½	31½	Glatfl pf2.50		13	53	51⅝	51⅜—	⅜
7⅝	2⅞	Glen Ger .30	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
8⅛	3⅜	GlenDis .23t	7	2	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Globeind .40	5	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼—	⅛
9¼	4	Glosser .26	3	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
11⅞	4⅛	Gloucsir En	3	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
8⅞	2½	Glover Inc		3	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
34⅝	8⅝	Golden Cycl	19	19	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	⅜
2⅛	7-16	Goldfield Cp		289	15-16	⅞	15-16	
3⅜	1⅜	GoodLS .10	25	2	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Goodrich wt		63	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
18⅞	9⅛	GormR .90a	6	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
7⅝	1⅛	GouldInc wt		12	3	3	3	
9⅛	3	Gould Tf .46	12	1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
37½	15⅛	Grainger .30	12	19	22⅝	21⅞	22	
5¾	2¾	Grand Auto	5	3	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
8⅞	5⅜	GrandCtl .20	6	6	8⅛	8½	8⅝	
3	⅝	Granite Mat		134	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
4½	2	Gt Am Ind	2	11	3⅛	3	3	
4⅝	1⅛	GtBasin Pet	8	89	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
15⅞	9	Gt Lk Ch .16	9	73	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
9⅞	2⅝	Gt Scott Sup	5	3	5	5	5 +	⅛
4⅛	½	Greenman		8	1½	1½	1½	
9⅝	3⅛	GREIT .40		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
25⅛	8⅝	GRI Cp .40	7	122	15⅛	14	15 +	1⅛
13⅞	6	GrossTlc .90	6	4	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝+	⅞
6	3⅛	Grow C .32b	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
2⅛	7-16	Gruen Ind		11	15-16	15-16	15-16	
3⅝	⅝	GTI CORP	½	16½	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
7⅛	1⅜	Guilfrd .20e	2	16	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅜
2½	1-16	GulfMRII wt		11	⅛	3-16	⅛	
38⅛	18	Gulf Can .80	8	6	30	29⅝	30 +	⅛
6⅝	1⅝	GulfRes Fin	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
15⅝	4⅛	Gitstrm LD	6	4	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
		H						
2⅝	⅛	Halco Prod	4	2	15-16	15-16	15-16+	1-16
12	5	HallsMot .44	3	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
5⅞	2⅝	HampD .15e	2	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
13	4⅝	Hanovr Petr	9	11	9⅝	9½	9½	
6¾	3⅛	HanSq 1.98e	3	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25	13½	Harland .72	17	4	21¼	21	21⅛—	⅛
13½	5	Harmn .05r	3	12	8⅜	8	8 —	⅛
25⅞	5⅞	HartzMt Cp	13	73	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛—	⅛
3¼	⅛	HarvySl .14t	6	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
7¾	4⅝	Hasting .40a	4	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
5⅝	3	HewalA .10r	3	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
4⅝	2	Health Chm	4	12	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
1⅝	9-16	Heinick Inst	17	21	1	⅞	⅞	
11¼	1⅜	Helm 1.45e	2	39	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
7⅜	2½	HiG Inc	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
10⅛	7½	HI Shear Cp	9	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Highind Cop		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5	2⅜	Hillhvn .06e	7	15	5	4⅞	4⅞	
9¼	2⅞	Hiptronic .15	13	7	9	8⅝	9	
4	1½	Holmn Ind	3	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
48½	21	Holng A 1.40	18	11	28	26⅜	26⅞—	1⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Holly Corp	4	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
56	15⅜	HomeOA .50	11	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	½
15⅛	2⅞	HospM 1.24e	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Hosp Mtr In	7	5	6⅝	6⅛	6½	
15⅛	5½	Hotel I 2.08e	6	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4	1⅝	HousRen .10	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
6	3⅝	House Vi .32	9	7	4⅞	4½	4⅝—	⅛
32½	11⅝	HoustOil .40	10	270	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛—	⅛
1⅞	11-16	Howell Ind	6	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
38	16⅝	HupellB 1.30	8	2	28	27⅝	27⅝—	⅜
48	16	HudsB OG 1	8	1	26	26	26 +	1
4⅛	⅜	Hudson Gen		7	2⅝	2½	2½+	⅛
3	1⅛	HuntHil .10e	4	1	2	2	2	
24⅛	11⅛	HuskyO .50	4	26	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
2⅜	1½	Hycel Inc		90	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
		I						
7⅝	3⅛	ICH Co .32t	11	2	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	ICM R 1.64e	5	24	9¼	9	9 +	⅛
11⅜	5½	IMC Magnet	4	10	7¼	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
5½	2 11-16	ImpCh .35e	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
43⅛	19½	ImpOil A .80	12	84	27¼	27½	27⅜—	⅛
5⅝	1⅞	Incoterm A		2	3	3	3 +	¼
6	⅝	IndianHd wt		1	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
1⅜	7-16	Intlight Svc	2	17	⅞	¾	¾—	1-16
3⅝	1⅝	Inolex Corp	24	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	2¼	Instron .20	7	1	4	4	4	
2⅛	½	Instrum Sys	7	15	1⅛	1	1	
3⅛	13-16	Intrmedco	59	16	2⅝	2¼	2⅛—	⅛
15-16	¼	Intl Banknot		43	½	½	½	
13⅛	5⅝	Int Cour .24	12	19	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛
6⅛	1	Int Foodsvc	4	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅜	1⅛	InFuneral S	5	20	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
12	5⅛	IntGenln .70	3	5	8	8	8	
9⅛	1⅞	Int Prot .10		8	2⅛	2⅛	2½	
48	15	IntSyCon .25	10	2209	27⅝	26½	26⅝—	⅝
3	3-16	Interphoto		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15½	6½	Inotrpool	4	3	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	½
19⅝	5⅛	Interway Cp	2	101	9	8⅛	8⅞+	⅛
4	1	Investm Fla	11	25	3⅛	2⅞	3 —	⅛
24	12⅝	IndivA 1.00	5	13	18⅛	18	18	
6⅝	3⅛	InvDivB .45	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
12⅝	4	Inv Rlt 1.20e	5	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
10	3⅛	IroqBrd .12	6	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅜
6⅞	3⅝	ISC Finl .30	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
7⅞	5⅛	IsraelD .88e		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅝	2½	Itel Corp	4	144	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	
		J - K						
5⅝	3½	Jaclyn .30a	3	4	4	4	4	
16⅞	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	4	6	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	½
4⅝	1⅛	Jamswy .09t	3	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
9⅛	3	Joannet .22t	4	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2⅞	1	Jetronic Ind	3	2	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	
25⅛	14½	John Pd .25	17	21	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞—	1⅛
4	2⅛	Juniper Pet	10	9	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	1⅛	Jupiter Ind	3	3	3	3	3 —	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	K Tel Intl		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8½	4⅛	Kaisrind .26	6	192	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
1⅞	½	Kalvex Inc		7	15-16	13-16	⅞—	1-16
8⅛	2⅜	KaneMill wt		3	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	
22⅝	11	KanebSv .90	8	24	22⅝	22½	22⅝—	⅜
5⅝	2⅜	KenwinS .34	4	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
22⅛	9⅛	Kewane .48a	5	36	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞—	⅛
2⅞	⅝	Key Co .08		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Keystind .30	4	5	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
2 15-16	½	Kilemb Cop		15	⅞	¾	¾—	3-16
1⅝	⅝	Kin Ark Crp	9	398	1⅛	1	1⅛+	3-16
15⅛	6½	KingRd .15e	4	22	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
31½	10⅛	Kirbyind .40	7	9	32	31⅝	31⅝+	⅛
5⅞	⅝	Kleinerts		55	2	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Kilkick .60	5	3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Knicker Toy	2	14	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
25	7⅛	Kolmorg .40	4	2	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
7⅝	2	KuhnStr .10	3	11	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
		L						
3⅝	1½	LaBarg .02e	4	62	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
7⅝	3	Lafay Radio	5	218	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
8⅝	2 9-16	Lake Shore	11	32	4¼	4	4¼	
4⅝	2¼	LaMaur .36	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
3	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2¾	1	Laneco In	3	2	2	2	2	
6	3⅜	LarwR 1.22e	4	52	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
3⅛	1-15	LarwlnR wt		30	5-16	¼	¼—	1-16
17⅜	3⅜	LCA Cp .45	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
13½	5	LeaRon .24b	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	Leath Co .50	5	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
16¼	10⅝	Lee Entr .40	8	5	14	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
17	2⅝	Lee Pharm	23	22	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
5	2	Lehigh Pres	4	8	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5⅛	9-16	Leisure Tec		10	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
6⅝	3⅛	LesFay .32b	4	16	5	4⅞	4⅞	
10	5⅝	LewisB .24a	3	9	8½	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Liberty Fab	2	5	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6	3⅛	Lilli Ann .22	4	1	4	4	4	
2⅜	1⅛	Lincoln Am	7	3	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9⅝	1⅝	Lloyds Elec	75	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
2	1	Lodge S .13e	6	2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
7⅝	2⅛	LoewThe wt		189	4⅝	4	4⅝+	⅜
3	1⅜	Loxistic .10e	3	35	2⅛	2	2	
8⅝	5⅛	LaGenSv .64	8	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	LSB Ind .11t	4	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7⅝	1⅛	LTVCorp wt		74	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Lundy Elec		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1	Lynch Corp	5	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
		M						
1⅝	7-16	Macrod Ind	19	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7	3½	MansfT .50	7	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Marindu B	14	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
14⅛	4⅝	Mark Contrl	5	25	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝+	⅝
4⅛	1⅛	Marlene Ind	3	19	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅛	4	MarshF .24	12	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7⅝	2⅜	Marshal Ind	3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
6⅝	4	Masland .40	4	4	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	5	Masnelin .30	4	17	10⅛	9	10⅛+	1⅛
12½	3⅛	MaterRe .20	6	4	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	⅝
7	1⅞	MaulBro .10		30	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛
7	3⅛	Maule .05b	2	1	4	4	4	
7⅛	2⅛	McCull Oil	4	191	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
10⅛	5⅞	McDonh .60	3	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
6	2⅝	McIntsh .32	9	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3⅜	1	McKeon Cn		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅝	8⅝	Means FW 1	5	25	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
4⅝	1	Medco Jwly	13	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9	2¼	Medenco 12	5	54	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
26½	14⅛	MediaGn .60	10	15	25¾	25	25⅛	
4	1⅛	Mego Intl In	3	45	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
11⅝	6	MEM Co .72	4	12	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Morcant Ind		1	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛—	
3⅛	1	Mich Genl	7	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
17	3	MichSu .40a	1	34	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	MidldGl .05e	4	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
18⅛	6	Milgo Elect	5	112	12⅝	12	12⅛—	
8⅜	4⅛	Miller H		1	6	6	6 +	
11½	5⅛	MillerW .20e	4	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	
10⅞	5⅛	MillOnr .20r	3	16	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛—	
20⅝	6⅛	Mil Roy .20e	7	5	12⅛	12	12 —	
15⅛	5½	MoKanTx cf		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	
14	6	MoPac 1.30	3	7	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	
29⅛	9⅛	Mitchll 1.57t	3	113	10	9⅛	9⅛+	
5⅛	3	Mite Cp .16	4	2	4	4	4 +	
2⅞	⅛	MoAmCo Cp		1	⅛	⅛	⅛—	1-16
16½	5⅛	Molycrp wt		40	10⅛	10½	10⅛—	⅛
9⅛	7	Moog 55e	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
10⅜	2⅛	MigGth 95e	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅜	½	Movielab	6	7	1	15-16	15-16	
12⅞	6½	MPB Co .50	4	19	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
12⅝	2⅛	MultiAm .20	20	3	3⅛	3½	3⅛+	⅛
		N						
4	1½	Napco Ind	4	1	2⅛	2½	2½	
4⅝	1⅜	NardaM .08t	3	3	3	3	3	
5	1½	Nat Altalia		5	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
7	2⅛	N Distr .10e	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
2⅝	9-16	NatHlth Ent		8	1	15-16	1 +	⅛
1⅛	½	Natind wt		22	⅞	13-16	13-16	
7⅛	1⅛	NKinney Cp	34	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
10½	3⅛	NMedEn .12	3	15	6⅛	6½	6⅛—	⅛
14⅛		Nat Paragn	6	18	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	⅝	Nat System		8	⅝	9-16	9-16—	3-16
9½	4½	NatwH .24b	7	6	10	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
2⅛	⅛	NestLM .10e		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅞	8½	Newcor .76	4	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
56½	16⅛	NENucir .30	10	24	21⅝	21	21⅝+	⅝
12	4⅛	NHamp .45e	7	9	11⅛	11½	11⅛+	⅛
1⅜	7-16	Newidria M	12	23	⅝	⅝	⅝—	1-16
21⅞	7½	NMex Ariz	48	11	12½	12	12⅛+	⅛
4⅝	⅞	Newpark Rs	5	13	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10	3⅛	N Proc .35e	9	47	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	NYTimes .60	5	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅛	5	NippFSv .34	3	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10½	7⅛	Nolex Cp	.17	17	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
4	1⅛	Noriek Inc	4	7	2⅛	2½	2⅛+	⅛
2⅛	½	NoAmMt wt		10	1	1	1	
16	3⅛	NorAm Roy	8	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7	2⅝	NorCdn Oils	10	27	4⅛	4½	4⅝+	⅛
17	1	NNGMob wt		34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
4	1⅛	Novo Corp	5	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7½	1½	Nuclear Dat	10	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
		O						
33⅞	12⅛	Offshore Co	6	18	20	19	19⅛—	⅛
4⅞	2⅜	Ohio Art .24	6	5	3⅛	3½	3⅛+	⅛
12⅝	10⅛	OKC Cp n.80	3	54	11⅛	11	11⅛	
29⅛	7½	OnLine Svs	6	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
16	8⅝	OrnaiCp .20e	5	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
101⅛	46½	OOkiep Cop	3	2958	51	48⅝	51 +	2⅛
2⅛	½	Originala		5	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
10⅛	3½	OrioleHo .20	2	3	6	6	6	
1⅝	¼	Ormand Ind	6	8	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
7⅞	4	OSullvon .58	4	11	5⅛	5½	5½	
14	4⅛	OverhDr .40	5	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅛	¾	Oxford Fst		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	4	21	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
		P						
1½	11-16	P&F Indust	2	13	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
1⅝	1-16	Pac Csl Prp		42	7-16	7-16	7-16	
20⅛	15⅝	PGE6pf 1.50		4	17½	17½	17½	
17½	13⅛	PGE pf1.37		6	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	PG pf4 1.25		2	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
28⅝	22	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	25⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
23	21⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
25⅝	19	PGE 8pf 2		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
15	11⅛	PNwTel 1.12	9	18	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
66	50	Pac PL pf 5		225	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛+	1⅛
21	11⅛	PallCp .48	10	83	22⅛	20	22⅛+	2⅛
3	⅝	Palomr Finl		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
13⅝	5½	PanOcean O	89	194	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅝
5⅝	2	Pantasote	2	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22⅛	9⅛	Parsons .45e	6	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
2⅛	½	Pat Fashion	10	1	1	1	1	
11	2⅛	Patagonia	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16	3⅝	PatoCG .50e	2	31	7½	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
13⅜	4⅛	PatrkP .66t	7	18	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅛	1	Pease Elim		28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅛	1-16	PeaseEll wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛—	1-16
3⅞	1⅝	Pemcor Inc	2	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1½	Penn Dix wt		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	6⅝	PenRIE 1.15	6	4	8½	8½	8½	
16⅛	12⅝	PennTraf 1a	4	2	15	15	15 —	⅛
18	10½	PepBoys 1	5	2	13	13	13 —	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	PepCom .40	4	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	
7⅜	3	PerinlCp .30	5	21	6⅛	5⅞	6 —	⅛
4⅝	⅞	Permaner	6	43	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	6	15	3⅛	3	3	
8⅛	3⅛	Petro Lewis	3	14	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
6⅝	2	Phoenix Stl	2	115	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	PicNPay .12	5	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2½	Pioner Plas	3	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2⅛	½	Pioneer Sys		12	¾	¾	¾	
9⅛	2	Pioneer Tex	2	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
39½	9	PitDeMo .60	6	3	14⅛	14½	15—	⅛
30½	13⅜	Pittway 1b	8	15	22⅛	21½	22⅛+	1⅛
26⅝	13	PlacD 1.20a	5	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3½	Plant Ind	5	41	5⅝	5	5⅛+	⅛
21⅝	7⅛	Plantrnics	5	2	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛—	⅛
4⅞	1⅛	PlyGem .5tt	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅞	⅛	PNB MR wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16—	1-16
6⅞	3½	Pneum .20e	3	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
1⅝	½	Poloron Pd		4	¾	11-16	11-16—	1-16
11⅞	2⅛	Prairie Oil	11	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	
13⅝	8⅛	Pratt Lmb 1	5	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Pratt Rd .38	5	5	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
5½	1⅝	Presley Cos	9	48	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Preston .70	4	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
6⅛	1⅝	PrimMt .28e	15	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅝	4½	PrpCT 1.28e	7	16	9⅝	9	9⅝+	⅝
18⅝	7¼	ProvGas .80	9	6	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
2⅞	⅝	PrdR'E .20e	2	22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅛	1½	PrudBdg .24	4	244	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Prud Fund		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
13⅛	⅝	Pulte Hmes		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
14⅝	3½	Purepac Lb	9	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16	8⅛	Putnam .60a	8	59	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
		R						
4⅛	4⅛	Racon .20a	4	41	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
55½	12⅛	RangrO Can	43	24	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛—	⅛
20⅛	7⅛	Ransbrg .80	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1	RapdAm wt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5⅞	2½	Rain Pack		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	
13⅝	6⅝	RaymPr .40	67	4	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	RB Indust	5	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
16	11⅛	RealEst 1.40	11	2	16	16	16 —	⅛
13⅛	3	RltInT 1.25e	5	1	5	5	5 —	⅛
17⅛	8	Rlt RT 2.08e	6	13	13	12⅞	12⅞—	
1⅛	⅛	Reeves Telc	25	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	
5⅛	1⅛	Retrlg Trns		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	
7⅛	1	REIT IncFd		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
45⅛	26	ReitF pf4.38		3	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛—	⅛
2	5-16	Rel jorp wt		32	13-16	11-16	13-16—	1-16
11⅝	7⅛	Rem Ar .80	7	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4	1	Rep Housng		8	2	2	2 —	⅛
29	14	Rep NY Cp	4	2	22	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
44	3⅛	ReschCt .08		67	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Resrtfix .20	5	18	9	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1	Resrtslntl A	3	128	2⅛	2⅛	3 +	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Resrtsint B	5	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
2⅛	⅛	Rest Assoc	8	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅛	Rex Noreco		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	RH Med Svc	10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1	Ribiet Prod		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Richford In	4	3	2	2	2	
1⅝	¼	Riker Mass		6	11-16	⅝	11-16+	1-16
⅞	¼	Riker Mix pf		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
17	7⅝	Riley Co	4	10	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛+	⅛
33⅛	19	RioAlgm 1	5	2	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	⅛
10⅛	4	RisdonM .36	2	5	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
34⅛	19⅛	Robintech	4	164	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	⅛
4	1⅛	Robin Ind	1	15	3⅛	2⅛	3 —	⅛
1⅛	¼	Rockw Nat		3	9-16	9-16	9-16—	1-16
6⅛	3⅛	Rocorint .20	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Rogers Corp	7	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2	Roland Intl	5	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	1-16
2⅛	⅜	Ronco Telep		2	1	1	1 —	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Rossmor Cp	8	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
	5-16	Rossmor wt		3	⅜	⅜	⅜+	⅛
38⅛	15	Rowan .14	7	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
19	3⅛	Rowind Inc	5	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
2⅛	7-16	RoyBusn Fd		5	⅝	11-16	11-16	
1⅛	¼	RoyBch Col	5	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1	RPS Prod		7	2⅛	2	2 +	⅛
2⅛	9-16	RSC Indust	7	5	2	2	2	
1⅛	5-16	Rusco Ind		4	15-16	15-16	15-16	
10⅛	6	Russell .50	3	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	Rust Ctt .50	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
16⅛	5⅛	Ryan Ho .20	11	27	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
		S						
16⅛	8⅛	StJohnsT .62	7	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
5	2⅛	Salem .27t	9	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
19	6⅛	Sambas .10e	13	98	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	SDie G pf.90		8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Sargent Ind	6	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23⅛	15⅛	Sargt pf2.25		225	18	18	18 +	⅛
8	4⅛	Schenut .20a	3	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
2⅛	⅛	Schick Inc		16	2	2	2 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Schiller Ind	8	3	3	3	3	
9⅛	4	SciAtlan .25t	6	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Scope Ind	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Scalectr Cp	5	4	2⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1	⅛	Seaport Cp		1	9-16	9-16	9-16—	1-16
5⅛	2	Seaprt pf.55		250	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	SeasAll .15e	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅛	1	Sec Mtg Ins		28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	1-16	SecMt In wt		10	¼	¼	¼—	1-16
7⅛	2	Sec Plastics	9	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Solas Cp .30	6	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
2⅛	½	Seliam Asso		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	SelaLa .60b	4	1	9⅛	9⅛	9 —	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Semich .14t	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3	Servisco .30	4	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Servo Corp	9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5	3⅛	SGL In .12r	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
17½	8⅛	SG Se pf1.70		3	13	12⅛	13	
2⅛	1½	Shaer Shoe	13	12	2	2	2	
11⅛	⅛	Shawin .56b	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6 —	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	ShearHay S		35	4	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	7-16	ShellRes .04		93	2	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Shnd Cp .24t	3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22⅛	9⅛	Shnandh Oil	8	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Sherwd Med	6	98	14⅛	13⅛	14 +	⅛
4	1⅛	Shopwell In	10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Showbot .89	5	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	ShulmTr En		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Sierrcln .20	7	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Sigma Inst	5	2	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	SikesCp .08		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
9	5⅝	Simkins .60	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1½	Simplex .15t	9	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1	Sitkin SmRf	3	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	3	Sky City .27t	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
2⅛	⅛	SMD Ind	5	7	2	2	2 —	⅛
5⅛	⅝	Solitron .06		27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
10	3⅛	Sonder Brdc	4	3	6	6	6 +	⅛
10⅛	4	Sorg Pa .40e	2	5	6	6	6	
13	4	Soundsn .40	4	61	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛+	⅛
25⅛	21⅛	SC 8.8pf 2.21		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	SC 5.2pf 1.30		10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
52	28	SouRoy .88b	21	29	46⅛	46	46⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Sparick .20e	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	3	Specity Rest	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9	3⅛	Spector .10e	3	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
2⅛	½	Speizmn Ind		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
4	¾	SpencCo .32t		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Spencr F .32	2	5	5	4⅛	5 +	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Splentex .48	3	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	Std Metals	6	36	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	StdMotA .42	6	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	StdPac Corp	5	42	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛+	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Std Prod 1	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
20	9⅛	StdShrs .40r		21	14	13⅛	14 +	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	StThom .46a	6	32	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
18⅛	8	Stange .20	17	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
7⅛	4	Stanly Avia	9	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅛	⅛	Stardust Inc	14	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
17	7⅛	StarSup .66b	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	StarrtHo .30	7	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
6⅛	3	Steelmt .20a	3	52	6	5⅛	6 +	⅛
25⅛	12⅛	Stepn Ch .44	7	73	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Sterl Electr		9	⅛	⅛	⅛+	1-16
3⅛	2	SterlPre .11t	4	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	8	6	5	5	5	
8⅛	4	Struth Wells	36	61	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
1⅛	5-16	Summmit Org	6	14	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2⅛	2⅛	SunCityl .25	6	3	4	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Sunair .17e	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	SunshJ .29b	7	15	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Supercr .16e	4	9	2	2	2	
4⅛	1⅛	Supindin .12	3	3	2	2	2	
11	3⅛	Sup Surg Mf	5	83	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Supronics	5	2	11-16	11-16	11-16—	1-16
7⅛	2⅛	Susquhana		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	Susquhan pf		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1	3-16	SutrMtg wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
15⅛	9⅛	SW Ind .90	3	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
4	2	Synaloy .12t	4	7	3	3	3	
67	27⅛	Syntex .48	15	654	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	1⅛
2⅛	⅛	System Eng		36	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
		T						
13	2	Tasty B .50r	8	2	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Tech Sym	34	6	⅛	11-16	11-16—	1-16
6⅛	2⅛	Techcl Oper	5	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Techcl Tape	5	22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
24⅛	12⅛	Teton R .20a	3	2	16	15	16 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	TeleCom Cp	3	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
14⅛	5	Teleflex .22t	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
2⅛	5-15	Telex Cp wt		20	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2⅛	13-15	Tenna Corp	8	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Tenneco wt		35	4	3⅛	4	
10⅛	6⅛	TencFS .20e	2	11	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
2⅛	¾	Tennney Eng	13	3	1	⅛	1 +	⅛
23	5	Teradyn Inc	6	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	TerraC .25e	3	302	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
15⅛	4⅛	TesoroPt wt		22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Texasint Co	7	189	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
62	47	TxPL pf4.56		275	53	53	53 +	1⅛
4	1⅛	Texstar .15t	3	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	⅛	TFI Co Inc	4	3	2	2	2	
5	2⅛	Thorol Mkt	16	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	7⅛	Thriftmt .15e	4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
2⅛	⅛	Tidwell Ind		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Tiffany .28	4	42	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	⅛	TigerIntl wt		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
14⅛	1⅛	Timple Ind	3	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
22⅛	2⅛	TMC Mtg In	2	4	4⅛	4	4	
3⅛	4	Tokheim .20	13	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	ToppsSu .20	4	1	5	5	5 —	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	TotalPtl NA	61	29	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
2⅛	8⅛	Total pf.70		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
3⅛		Town Cntry		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5	1⅛	Tracor Inc	6	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1	Trans Lux		16	2	2	2	
3⅛	3⅛	Trnspt Pccl	3	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Treadw .23t		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5	TriStMtr .80	4	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Tufco Corp	3	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅛	2⅛	Turbodyne		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18	10⅛	Turnr C 1.20	5	1	16	16	16	
6⅛	3⅛	TwinFair In	3	121	4	4	4 —	⅛
		U						
2⅛	1⅛	UIP Cp .08a	4	33	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	7	UGasLtd .64	11	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4	UnA Pr .40a	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2 1-16	UnAsb .07c	5	29	3 11-16	3⅛	3 11-16+	⅛
1⅛	1	UnBrand wt		90	11-16	9-16	⅝	
14⅛	9⅛	UnCosF .45	6	3	11	11	11	
4	⅝	UDollrS .10e		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Unit Foods	4	85	2	1⅛	1⅛—	
4⅛	9-16	UnNat Corp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1-16	Un Nat wt n		24	5-16	¼	5-16+	1-16
7⅛	2⅛	U PDye .07b		3	3	2⅛	3	
10⅛	2⅛	US Fllr .20	5	107	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
17⅛	5	US LsgRI E	8	11	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
1⅛	5-16	US LsgR wt		5	9-16	½	9-16+	1-16
3⅛	1⅛	USNat Rsrc	4	6	3	3	3 +	⅛
3⅛	⅛	US Radium	8	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
18⅛	9⅛	US Reduct 1	2	22	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2	USRbR .60a	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Unitek Corp	7	6	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
16⅛	5⅛	Unity Buy S	5	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Univ Contnr	25	19	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	UnivRs .05e	9	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	UnivRun .28	4	11	5	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	URS Corp	5	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
19⅛	1⅛	UtahIdSu 1	10	11	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	UV Ind wt		120	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
		V						
7⅛	3⅛	VallesSt .71t	7	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
19⅛	6⅛	Vall In 3.20e	7	44	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
21⅛	5⅛	Valmac .60a	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Valspar .24	14	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1	ValueLin D		15	⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8	⅛	VanDorn .36	4	7	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3⅛	⅛	Varo Inc	2	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
1⅛	5⅛	Veecolns .32	6	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Vernitron	6	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	5-16	Vertientl Inc		2	11-16	11-16	11-16+	1-16
2⅛	1⅛	Vesely Co		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅛	⅛	Viatech Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
1⅛	5-16	Viewlex		6	13-16	11-16	11-16—	1-16
6⅛	5-16	Viking Genl	4	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4	½	Vikoa Inc		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	⅛	Vintage Ent		5	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
10⅛	5	Voplex .45	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Vulc Inc .30	4	4	5⅛	5	5	
		W - Y - Z						
8⅛	4⅛	Wackut .26a	6	7	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
3⅛	15-16	WadelEq .10		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
6 11-16	1	Wainoco Oil	9	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	1-16
6⅛	1⅛	WarC pf2.05		58	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
24⅛	14⅛	WesFstB .50	7	3	21	20⅛	21	
16	10⅛	WashRl 1.28	11	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Weld Tu Am	1	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	WestChP .72	12	41	10	10	10 —	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Westats Ptl	10	253	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
15-16	¼	Westby Fsh		29	13-16	⅝	⅝	
8⅛	2⅛	Westn Decal	9	3	4 15-16	4 15-16	4 15-16	
12	3⅛	Wstn Fin .10	4	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
2⅛	⅛	WstPac I wt		35	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
35	8⅛	Wstran .20a	11	90	34	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Whitaker .34	3	1	5	5	5	
2⅛	1⅛	Whitehal Cp	4	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	Whiting .80	5	20	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
15-16	3-16	Whittakr wt		17	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Wichita Ind	8	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	WilcoxG .12	4	9	3	3	3 +	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Wmhous .30	4	10	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4	WilshrO .05r	8	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	WilsonBr .30	5	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	Winklmn .50	4	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅛	⅛	Winston Mil		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	WolfHB .24	8	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Wool Lt .08e		2	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Work Wr .60	3	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	1	Wrather Cp	21	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3 7-16	1	Wright Har		45	1 11-16	1⅛	1 11-16+	1-16
4⅛	2	WTC Air .10	4	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17	5⅛	WUI Inc .40	5	5	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	WyleLab .20	4	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Wynn Intl	4	138	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	⅛
13	6⅛	WymBn .50	7	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
18	12⅛	Xonics In	55	74	17⅛	16⅛	17 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	YooHoo .05e	7	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Zimmr Hom		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue February 1975

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Paris

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French State

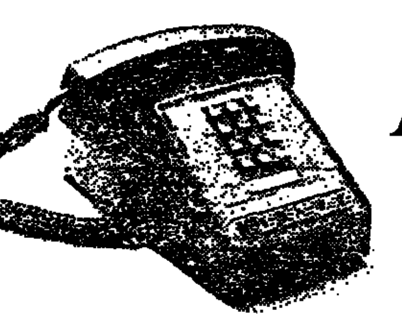
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Hedging foreign currency?



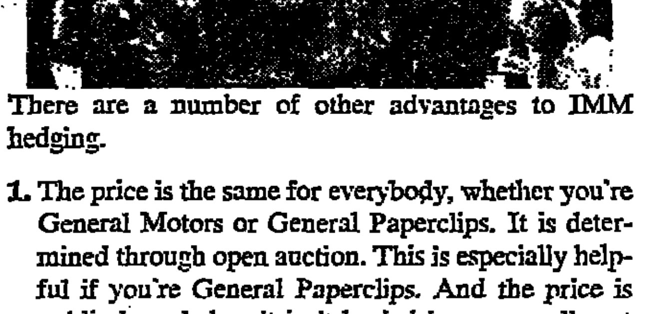
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For the past several years, billions of dollars worth of foreign currency transactions have been made on the International Monetary Market. The bringing together of hundreds of buy and sell orders on one floor often results in considerable savings to the hedger. It is well worth a call to your broker to compare our published prices with your bank's quotation.



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1. The price is the same for everybody, whether you're General Motors or General Paperclips. It is determined through open auction. This is especially helpful if you're General Paperclips. And the price is public knowledge, it isn't buried in an overall cost for a certain amount of forward foreign currency. For example: the purchase of $100,000 Canadian dollars for delivery up to 18 months in the future costs $45 commission for a "round turn," meaning you can sell the Canadian dollars back at any time up to the expiration of the contract, at no additional charge. You do have to put up earnest money which is usually around 5% to 10% of the value of your contract. This is always completely refundable and if you put up Treasury Bills for margin, they continue to earn interest for you.
2. The IMM is a *cash*—not a credit—market. Every day, after closing, the clearing house which handled your transaction must settle up with its opposite number for any change in the value of your contract. If the value of your position decreases substantially, you will be asked for additional earnest money (margin). You may think this is an annoyance, but it is your assurance that your transaction will be fulfilled. (There has never been a contract default on the IMM.) Also, a call for margin serves to alert you to the current value of your position.
3. There is no penalty if you change your mind. If you decide, after a week or a month, that you don't need or want the forward currency position you contracted for, you merely close it out by taking the opposite position in the market. There is no additional charge for this beyond the original small commission you have already paid and you get immediate cash in settling your position.
4. You may put in an order at your own price, to be filled if and when the market touches it. Your bank will not ordinarily provide this service.
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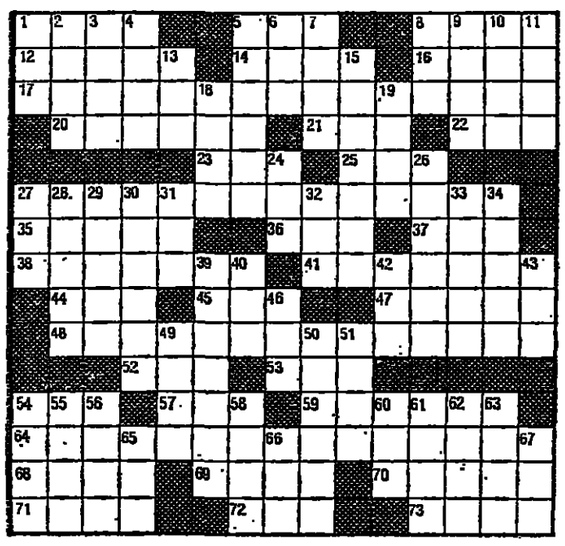
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Actor Robert
5 —— off (blik)
8 Bounders
12 Vine
14 Cupid
16 Bread spread
17 Children's-concert staple
20 Goal of Pioneer II
21 Newman role
22 Asian holiday
23 Roman bronze
25 Dailey
27 Song disliked by umpires
35 Time periods
36 Busy one
37 Kind of dog, for short
38 Electric knives, etc.
41 Huntsman
44 Defendants, in law
45 High note
47 Trite
48 Friml favorite
52 Tree
53 Bantu language
54 Marie, for one: Abbr.
57 German article
59 Nautical position
64 Piano player's favorite
68 Dies ——
69 Song
70 "—— say die"
71 Dickens girl
72 Conditions
73 Caterpillar hair

DOWN

1 Peak
2 A pack of ——
3 Information
4 Dill
5 Cookery seed
6 Fort in Calif.
7 "—— Your Houses"
8 Overawe
9 "Thanks ——"
10 Proof mark
11 Kind of drink
13 Arafura Sea islands
15 Trembie
18 Horse
19 Cheese
24 Relative
26 Japan
27 Child's game
28 Gave audience to
29 Bronco-busters' event
30 Locomotive
31 Compass reading
32 Profit
33 Coconut oil source
34 Correct
39 Full of
40 Devious
42 Service ——
43 Kind of bread
46 "—— was saymg"
49 Swiss artist
50 Gladdens
51 Impetuous
54 Proverbial tooth part
55 Flat or spare
56 Common Latin abbr.
58 —— me tangere
60 Numeral
61 Stretches out
62 French dream
63 Russian vote
65 —— Aviv
66 Ship-shaped clock
67 Spanish lady: Abbr.



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Clear	MADRID	11	52	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Cloudy	MILAN	8	46	Clear
ANKARA	7	44	Overcast	MONTREAL	1	34	Rain
ATHENS	9	48	Cloudy	MOSCOW	–12	10	Cloudy
BEIRUT	20	68	Clear	MUNICH	4	39	Cloudy
BELGRADE	3	37	Clear	NEW YORK	9	48	Cloudy
BERLIN	5	41	Cloudy	NICE	14	57	Clear
BRUSSELS	8	46	Overcast	OSLO	–1	30	Clear
BUDAPEST	2	36	Cloudy	PARIS	9	48	Overcast
CAIRO	22	72	Cloudy	PRAGUE	4	39	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy	ROME	13	55	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Cloudy	SOFIA	–1	30	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	0	32	Clear
DUBLIN	7	45	Cloudy	TEHRAN	9	48	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Overcast	TEL AVIV	20	68	Clear
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy	TUNIS	13	55	Overcast
FRANKFURT	6	43	Overcast	VENICE	9	48	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	45	Clear	VIENNA	3	37	Cloudy
HELSINKI	10	50	Overcast	WARSAW	2	36	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	6	43	Rain	WASHINGTON	9	48	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	17	63	Clear	ZURICH	4	39	Cloudy
LISBON	13	55	Clear				
LONDON	8	46	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	10	50	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

February 18, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund — $5.92
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd — $6.72
(w) Apollo (Tempus) iss.pr. — SF63.20
(i) Apollo Fund S A — $61.72
(w) Austral. Trust S.A. — $3.50

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:

— (d) Baerbond — SF760.90*
— (d) Combar — SF692.00*
— (d) Grobar — SF431.00
— (d) Stockbar — SF730.00

(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l. — $31.84
(w) Bruwinvest — $12.70
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. — $11.01
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. — $4.74

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l — $12.45
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. — $9.09
(d) Capital Rentinvest — LF927
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. — $614.36
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs. — $7.24
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs. — $10.14
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. — $7.85

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec — SF550
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF67.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l — SF61.00
— (d) Energievalor — SF72.50
— (d) Usec — SF569
— (d) Europavalor — SF117.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. — $3.94

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) C.S. America Fd. — $8.48
— (w) C.S. Income Fd. — $8.78

(w) D.G.G. — $35.48
(d) Delta Invest. Fund — $8.61
(d) Delta Multifund — $7.70
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund — Yen8.885
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) — $1.37
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l — $8.77
(w) Dr. Interct Inv. Fd. — $11.35
(w) Europe Obligations — LF947
(d) Executive Fd of Canada — $5.64

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Equitalia — $7.81
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $12.76
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd. — $17.99
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. — $6.20

(d) Fiducem — BF810
(w) First Interna'l Fd. — $112.20
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. — $14.35
(d) First Nat'l City Fund — $25.38
(d) First Security Cap. Fd. — $22.49
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. — $49.20
(w) Fleming Japan Fund — $16.96
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. — SF1,020
(d) Formula Selection Fd. — SF78.88
(d) Fonditalia — $10.55
(d) Fund of Nations — $5.33
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) — $0.79
(w) Future Australia Fd. — Aus.7.45

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund — $6.35
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. — $19.39
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $5.16

(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. — $6.83
(w) Haussmann Holdg. NV — $5,124.17
(i) H.O.T.T. Robet — $21.82
(d) Icofund — $9.76
(w) Ingrow — $23.00
(d) Interlix — SF293.45
(d) Interfund S.A. — $8.76
(d) Intertalia — Lire 7,472
(w) Intermarket Fund — $96.53
(w) Int'l Income Fund — $22.36
(r) Int'l Invest. Network — $10.10
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd — Can.$2.84
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $8.08
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A. — $7.76
(r) Invest Atlantiques — $34.36
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund — $9.03
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. — $8.47
(w) Japan Growth Fund — $13.11
(d) Japan Selection Fund — $42.18
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $11.82

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine East. Trust — $44.01
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund — $33.80
— (r) Jardine Selection NV — $11.35

(d) EB Income Fund — LF1,502
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int.F — $8.68
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. — $15.34
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold — $23.82

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:

+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. — SF329.00
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund — SF356.00

(w) Luxfund — $17.56
(d) Meditalanum Sel. Fund — $11.26
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $1.83
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund — $3.42
(w) N.A.M.F. — $58.33
(w) Nippon Fund — $24.16
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund — $6.07
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. — $7.23
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc. — $1.721
(r) Pegasus Intern'l — $7.17
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund — $19.23
(d) Renta Fund — LF1,895
(d) Renta Capital Fund — LF3,424
(d) Rentinvest — LF792

SAFE GROUP:

— (d) Safe Fund — $4.62
— (d) Safe Trust Fund — $9.91
— (d) Global Fund — $3.95
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF49.15

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $11.23

SHARE GROUP:

— (d) Share Realty — $13.20
— (d) Share Int'l Fund — $4.57
— (w) Shareholders Excal — $4.57

S.M.G. FUNDS:

— (d) CSP Fund — SF21.63
— (d) Crossbow Fund — SF4.37
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. — $7.09
(w) SMH Special Fund — DM86.10

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. — SF1,433
— (r) Securwiss — SF1,021
(d) Soroa Fund — $137.99
(w) Star Fund — $5.67
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc. — $5.50

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor — SF291.00
— (d) Intervalor — SF59.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio — SF296.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. — SF161.50
— (d) Univ Bond Select — SF73.25
— (d) Universal Fund — SF79.08

(w) Talent Global Fund — $6.66
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sca). — $20.23
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. — $27.13
(w) Transpacific Fund — $13.15

TYNDALL GROUP:

+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist. — $1.04
+ (r) Do. Accumulation — $1.34
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l — $2.06

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. — SF30.25
— (d) Bond Invest — SF65.75
— (d) Convert-Invest — SF73.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. — SF106.00
— (d) Ponsa Swiss Sh. — SF83.00
— (d) Globinvest — SF58.50
— (d) Pacific Invest — SF59.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest — SF311.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh. — SF323.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est. — SF174.00

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfort:

— (d) Atlantefonds — DM14.20
— (d) Europafonds — DM30.15
— (d) Unifonds — DM18.30
— (d) Unirenta — DM40.15
— (d) Unispecial I. — DM48.05

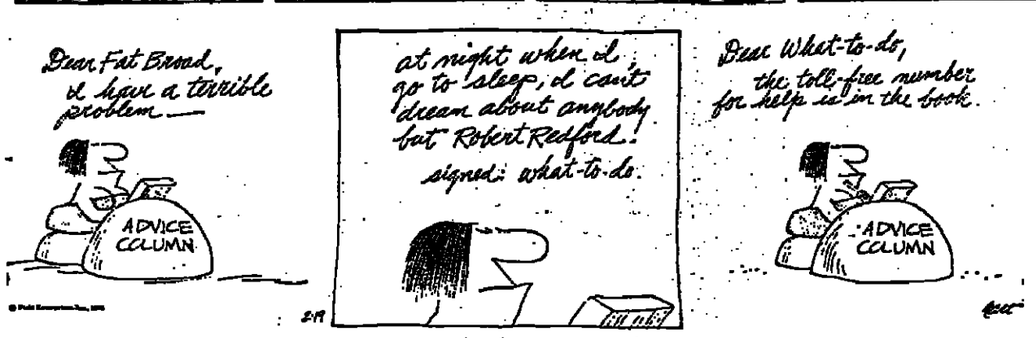
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd. — $2.19
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. — $11.40
(w) Western Growth Fd. — $5.18
(w) Western Hedge Fund — $1,137.08
(w) West Proprietary N.V. — $1,274.70
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. — $408.79
(w) Worldwide Securities — $31.84
(w) Worldwide Special — $3,026.23

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; ‡ — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

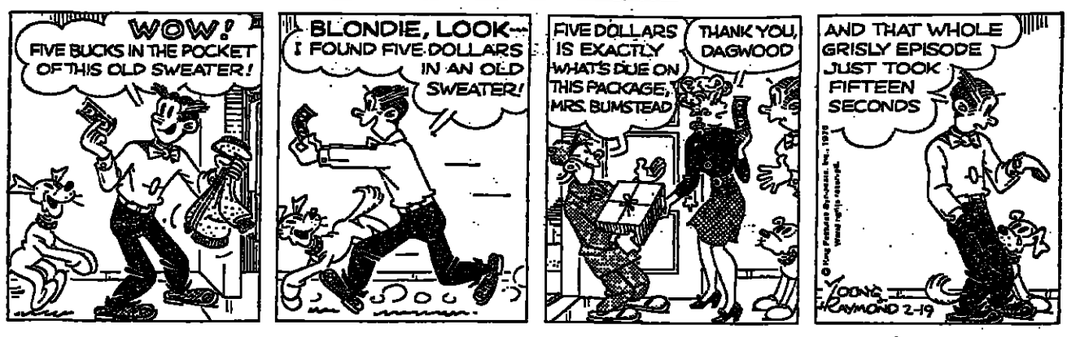
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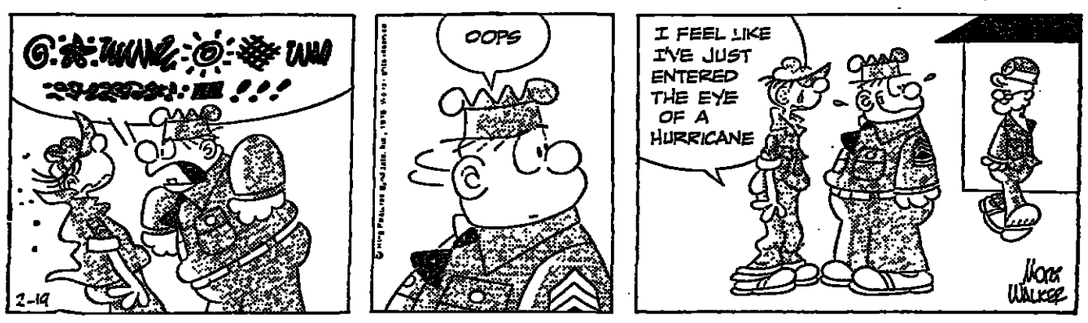
B.C.



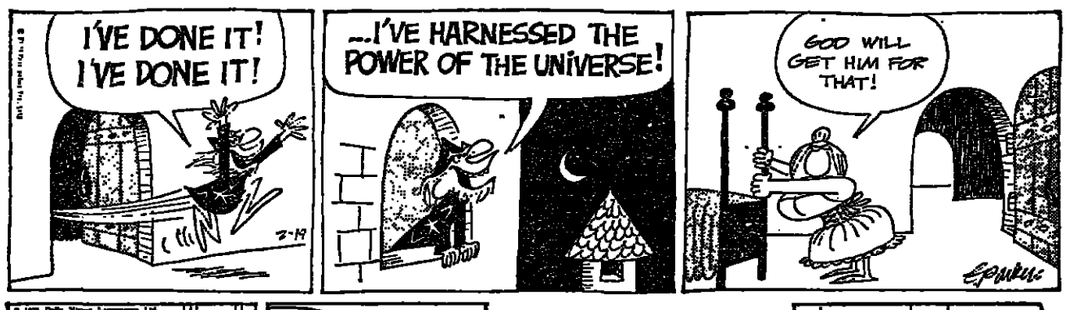
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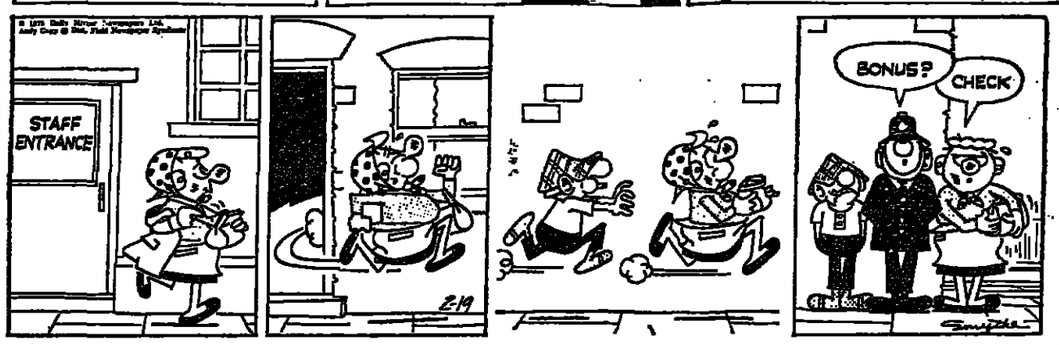
BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RICHA

NAKOE

ABBIDE

DIMFOY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○-○○-○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FUSSY BOUND HANGER EQUATE

Answer: *What North Pole explorers always have to face*—SOUTH

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M JUST LOOKIN' FOR THE RING IN YOUR NOSE."

BOOKS

EGON SCHIELE'S PORTRAITS
By Alessandra Comini. University of California Press. 556 pp. $65.

RUFINO TAMAYO
By Emily Genauer. Abrams. 196 pp. $35.

GEORGES DE LA TOUR
By Benedict Nicolson and Christopher Wright. Phaidon. 320 pp. $45.

Reviewed by John Canaday

ALESSANDRA COMINI's "Egon Schiele's Portraits," Emily Genauer's "Rufino Tamayo" and Benedict Nicolson and Christopher Wright's "Georges de La Tour," three strong runners that did not quite get to the gate in time for the 1974 Christmas art book derby, win the favorable answer to the first question about any new art book: Is it really needed, or is it just another hyped-up rewrite of a proven salable subject? They are respectively the best book on the Viennese wunderkind so far and maybe forever, a duet in close harmony between the Mexican maestro and a North American admirer, and a handsome summary of all we know just now about a rediscovered old master.

"Egon Schiele's Portraits" is not the circumscribed study suggested by the title, but a virtually all-inclusive biographical analysis of Schiele's art and psyche. True, his erotic drawings of anonymous models are excluded as nonportraits. But no matter. The nude drawings and paintings of his friends, his mistress, his wife, even his younger sister and, above all, himself, are equally brilliant in draftsmanship and even more wildly erotic for their revelations of tortured psychic states within contorted bodies.

Any portrait of much merit is a revelation of the artist as well as the subject, and in Schiele's case the balance is heavily on the side of self-expression. Miss Comini follows "this lavishly gifted, totally self-centered, frustrating, and, in spite of himself, sympathetic young man" through years of isolation in the lust and guilt of auto-erotic performances before the full-length mirror in his studio, then through confusions nearly as anguishing in his struggle for heterosexual maturity, with partners before the same mirror. His last portraits, erotic or other, show that Schiele was on the point of balance when he died at the age of only 28, which put a double termination to what would otherwise no doubt have become his "early period."

Everything in this book starts with and comes back to Schiele's erotic obsessions, but Miss Comini does not stint on her more objective study of Schiele's historical position in the hothouse of Franz Josef's decadent Vienna and a full biography that includes important new material. Early on, there were moments when I feared that the author might be about to go over the edge with a psychoanalytical tour de force in the manner of Freud's admitted stunt with Leonardo da Vinci on the couch via his notebooks, but this never happened.

Emily Genauer's dialogue with Rufino Tamayo is by contrast self-effacing. She alternates a series of her own comments on the painter's life and work with long passages transcribed from conversations where she turns the platform over to Tamayo, who ponders (implicitly for the two of them) the problem of an artist's moral responsibility as spokesman on this planet at this particular moment.

Tamayo's divided position as the natural heir of an ancient Indian cultural tradition in conflict with antithetical sophistications of the cosmopolitan 20th-century society to which he also belongs, has not always been a comfortable one. By his Indian heritage he sees "man confronted by the mystery and terror of the universe," which he states in this book as the general theme of his work. But science has rejected mystery and terror in their ancient forms, and Tamayo has had to set about defending them not by trying to resuscitate traditional styles (Diego Rivera's gambit), but by adapting the hyperanalytical vocabulary of a 20th-century tongue, cubism.

As for the Nicolson and Wright "Georges de La Tour," it is this very model of merit for a type of art book often abused. The color plates may not be impeccable—are any?—but they are very good, especially in the large details, while the plethora of details in black and white, running to full size of the originals, are revelations of form and texture hardly suggested in the necessarily drastic reductions involved in getting a large painting down to the size of a book page.

The text and catalogue raisonné are all we expect of the authors, which is everything, in the way of lively connoisseurship and conscientious scholarship. La Tour, not well known even in his lifetime, went into eclipse during the 18th and 19th centuries and has come into his own only in our century with the recognition of his kinship to artists as seemingly diverse as Piero Della Francesca, Antonello da Messina, Caravaggio and Cézanne. This beautiful book tells (and shows) why.

John Canaday is an art critic for The New York Times.

Arts Agenda

The concert of the New American Music Ensemble on Feb. 19 at the American Cultural Center in Paris will include solo piano works ranging from Scott Joplin rags to "Landor's Cottage" by Stephen Robert Kleiman, director of the ensemble. It also will include in its program of American composers Morton Feldman's "The Viola in My Life – 3," Roger Hannay's "Phantom" for viola, clarinet and piano, Barnet Childs's "Seven Epigrams" for soprano and clarinet, and Brian Fennelly's "Songs With Improvisations" for soprano, clarinet and piano. Members of the ensemble will be joined for this concert by Elizabeth Birnbaum as violist in the Feldman and Hannay pieces.

* * *

The second installment of the complete Mozart piano concertos, being performed in London and Paris by Daniel Barenboim with the English Chamber Orchestra, will take place at the Salle Pleyel in Paris in a series of four concerts Feb. 19, 20, March 5 and 6.

* * *

A new exhibition, "The Painting of the Punjab Hills," opened in the Oriental Antiquities II gallery of the British Museum on Feb. 14 and will continue until May 31. The exhibition shows the art that flourished under the small courts of the Indian hill states in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

R	A	S	P		P	L	A	N		A	S	T	O	
I	C	E	R		L	I	M	E	N		S	H	I	N
F	R	E	E	S	A	M	P	L	E		P	O	L	E
T	E	R	M	I	T	E		S	O	C	I	E	T	Y
			S	I	L	O		S	O	N	A	R		
C	R	U	S	T		F	A	N	A	T	I	C	A	L
R	I	C	E		H	E	N		T	E	N	U	R	E
A	S	K		S	A	D	D	L	E	R		S	O	D
K	E	E	P	E	R		L	O	G		S	T	A	G
E	R	R	A	N	D	B	O	Y		S	P	O	R	E
			T	O	W	I	T		H	O	L	M		
R	A	I	T		T	R	A	P		M	A	R	I	M	B	A
O	B	O	E		R	E	P	O	R	T	C	A	R	D
S	L	U	R		E	D	I	L	E		E	D	I	E
S	E	T	S			S	T	E	M		S	E	E	N

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

South and North used a super-Precision bidding sequence on the diagramed deal, played during the recent world team championships in Bermuda. Benito Garozzo and Giorgio Belladonna, of Italy, were sitting South and North, respectively. After the strong artificial one-club bid and the positive response in hearts, one no-trump asked North how many controls he held. Two clubs showed less than three, counting an ace as two and a king as one, and the bidding continued sedately to three no-trump.

Garozzo won the opening diamond lead, and made 11 tricks in jig time. He passed the heart jack to East, who won with the queen and returned a diamond. When South won he ran the heart nine and East ducked. The declarer now had his ninth trick, but it was entirely safe for him to enter dummy with a club lead to the queen and play another heart, thereby netting two overtricks.

In the replay of this hand Bob Wolff of Dallas was sitting South. He opened two no-trump and North used a Stayman three-club bid to inquire about major suits. When South bid three diamonds negatively, North bid three hearts showing a five-card suit. South rejected that suggestion by bidding three no-trump.

West led the spade queen, which gave South some problem, since it attacked one of his entries to dummy. He needed to make one heart trick to score the game, but did not manage to do this.

He ducked the opening lead of the spade queen, which was right, and won the spade continuation in the dummy with the king, which was wrong. He then led a low heart toward his hand and misguessed when East played low. He put on the nine, and from that point he was in serious trouble.

When West then shifted to a diamond, the contract could only be made at double-dummy: win the diamond lead, play to the club queen and lead another club forcing East to play high; cash spade and diamond winners; and lead a heart, forcing East to give a club trick at the finish.

In practice, of course, South went down, and that cost him 11 points.

NORTH
♠ K854
♡ K8632
◇ 85
♣ Q5

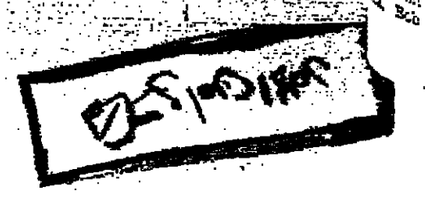
WEST (D)	EAST
♠ QJ92	♠ 103
♡ 1074	♡ AQ5
◇ J7432	◇ 109
♣ 10	♣ J97543

SOUTH
♠ A76
♡ J9
◇ AKQ6
♣ AK82

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 ♣
Pass	1 ♡	Pass	1 N.T.
Pass	2 ♣	Pass	2 ◇
Pass	2 ♠	Pass	3 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond three.



هكذا من الأصل

National League: Dodgers, Loaded With Talent, Are the Team to Beat

This is the second of a two-t series summarizing the coming baseball season. The ms will start opening their ining camps this weekend, l the season begins on April

By Joseph Durso

EW YORK, Feb. 17 (IHT).— am by team, this is how the tional League shapes up this son.

Western Division

LOS ANGELES DODGERS

What can you say about a base-l team that won 102 games t summer with the best record the business, that produced the st Valuable Player in the Na-al League, that owns one of two 20-game winners in the gue, plus a relief pitcher who ked 106 times, that drew 2,474 customers and that is ding the price line at $3.50 a box seat for the 18th year a row?

his is what Walter Alston s as he begins his 23d year as nager of the Dodgers: "The of the Dodgers to the pen-nt in 1974 is a tribute to the uting and player-development partments—plus the trading t brought us Andy Messer-ith, Jim Wynn, Mike Marshall d Ken McMullen. In several es, just 'repeat' performances uld be enough to keep us at or ar the top."

The trading flurry took place a ur ago; since then, they have od fast, and no wonder: Mes-smith won 20 games and lost Don Sutton won none for two nths then lost none down the etch, Marshall won 15 times relief, and the team finish-second in club batting and st in pitching.

CINCINNATI REDS

They won 98 games and still t the division title to the Dod-rs by four games, chiefly be-use Los Angeles built a 7 1/2-gth lead by June and defended So Sparky Anderson, who led e team to four Western titles in e years, says: "This year I'm ing to keep my big mouth shut. n not going to predict we'll win. I I'm going to say is that I ink we have a solid club."

So solid that the only trade this nter brought the Reds a can-date for third base: John Vuko-ch from Milwaukee. The incum-nt, Dan Driessen, will fill in at st behind Tony Perez or will lp in right field. The other big oblem, besides Johnny Bench's eight, may be the pitching staff Jack Billingham, Don Gullett, lay Kirby and Fred Norman will art, with Gary Nolan making is annual comeback bid.

ATLANTA BRAVES

Once more, an intriguing study contrasts. They went to great ngths to capitalize on Henry ron's assault on Babe Ruth's me-run record, then traded nry to Milwaukee. They made strong showing the first half, en dismissed manager Eddie athews, one of their established roes. They paid to acquire Dick len from the Chicago White x, then failed to acquire Allen's nsent to report.

But on the field, with Clyde ng calling the shots, the Braves mounted their own foibles and ished a strong third, 14 games hind the Dodgers. Contrasts en there: traditionally weak *ching staff led league with* shutouts. Buzz Capra, fugitive m the Mets, won 16 games and l league with earned-run aver-e of 2.28; Phil Niekro won 20 d followed Capra with 2.38.

Chief trades brought Dave May, arance Gaston, Roger Alexan-r and the telephone number of ck Allen.

HOUSTON ASTROS

Loaded with talent, besieged th misfortune. Don Wilson, nking pitcher on Astros, died cidentally from car fumes in cember—one year after Cesar deno, ranking all-round per-mer, was involved in gun fatal-y in Dominican Republic.

Cedeno slumped somewhat last mmer, hitting .269 with 26 me runs, but still stole 57 bases d still leads the cast. Wilson's ace on shaky staff must be fill-, perhaps by James Rodney ichard, a 6-foot-8-inch right-ander who struck out 15 San ancisco Giants in debut three ars ago. Since then, though, he ll off motorcycle and separated oulder.

In trades, Astros got Jose Cruz, en Boswell, Enos Cabell and ob Andrews, none of whom fig-es to replace Lee May (24 home ns), who was sent to Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO GIANTS

They lost 90 games and substan-al support at the gate, no longer olden after 16 seasons on the y, finishing 30 games down ith Wes Westrum replacing harlie Fox as manager.

They also lost Bobby Bonds in ade with Yankees, Elias Sosa trade with Cardinals and Tito uentes to the Padres. In return, btained Bobby Murcer, who hit nly two home runs at Shea Sta-ium last summer and only 10 verall, but who may get help rom gales at Candlestick Park.

SAN DIEGO PADRES

Finished last in batting in the eague, last in pitching and last y 42 games in the Western Divi-ion—but first in the hearts of heir countrymen, who rallied to upport the team after Ray Kroc ook over with John McNamara s manager and kept the Padres rom leaving town.

One year after buying Willie McCovey, Bob Tolan and Matty Alou, they kept right on spending with an emphasis on pitchers: Danny Frisella, Bob Strampe,



Mike Marshall

Rich Folkers, Alan Foster, Butch Metzger and Sonny Siebert. They gave up Nate Colbert to Detroit and Clarence Gaston to Atlanta, turning offense over to Dave Winfield (20 home runs), Johnny Grubb (.286 at bat) and McCovey.

Eastern Division

PITTSBURGH PIRATES

All the old fence-busters are back on the team that led the majors in hitting with a collective .274 average: Richie Zisk (.313), Willie Stargell (.301 with 25 home runs), Al Oliver (.321), Rennie Stenett (.291), Richie Hebner (.291 with 18 home runs) and Manny Sanguillen (.287).

But even with all that muscle, the Pirates slipped into the division title by 1 2/3 games over St. Louis, winning the critical games on a pinch-hit home run and a strikeout (both by Bob Robertson) that led to a passed ball and a reprieve. Then they lost the playoff for the pennant to the Dodgers, *three games to one.*

Danny Murtaugh, their career manager, says bravely that he has "perhaps the best pitching staff" around. But his biggest winner was Jerry Reuss with 16, and three of his people—Ken Brett, Dave Giusti and John Morlan—all had operations this winter.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS

Eager beavers again in the trading market after near-miss for Eastern honors. For the *pitching staff, which added Lynn* McGlothen, John Curtis and Claude Osteen last year, the new faces are Elias Sosa, best reliever on Giants, and Ray Sadecki and Tommy Moore from the Mets. For help at shortstop: Ed Brinkman from the Tigers. For help at catcher: Ken Rudolph from the Cubs. For help at first base: Ron Fairly from the Expos.

Gone are Joe Torre, the "godfather" of the clubhouse, and three pitchers: Folkers, Foster and Siebert (all three to the Padres). Left to carry on: Lou Brock, who hit .316 with 118 stolen bases at the age of 35, Reggie Smith, with .309 and 23 home runs; Ted Simmons, 20 home runs, and Bake McBride, Rookie of the Year and a .312 hitter.

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES

"If you're looking for a real sleeper," says general manager Joe McDonald of the Mets, "this *could be it." And Tug McGraw,* whom McDonald traded to the Phillies, agrees: "This is the strongest team in the division. They remind me of the 1969 *Mets, with a lot of young players* just getting ready to blossom."

They finished eight games out with some fancy performances: Willie Montanez at .304, Dave Cash at .300, Mike Schmidt leading both leagues with 36 home runs and Larry Bowa leading the league's shortstops with only 12 errors. Jim Lonborg led the pitchers with 17 victories while Steve Carlton slipped to 16 (though he led the league with 240 strikeouts).

MONTREAL EXPOS

Gene Mauch brought team to within half a game of third place and within 6 1/2 of first despite strange imbalance: except for three weeks, Expos had no left-handers on mound and all 79 victories were pitched by right-handers. But in whirl of trades, they added two established left-handers, Dave McNally from Baltimore and Woodie Fryman from Detroit, plus Rich Coggins from the Orioles for the outfield.

The trades cost them Ken Singleton, the switch-hitting outfielder, and Mike Torrez, their leading pitcher at 15-and-8. They also surrendered Willie Davis, who hit .295 with 12 home runs and 25 stolen bases, leaving the power roles to Bob Bailey (20 homers) and Mike Jorgensen (.310 with 11 home runs).

NEW YORK METS

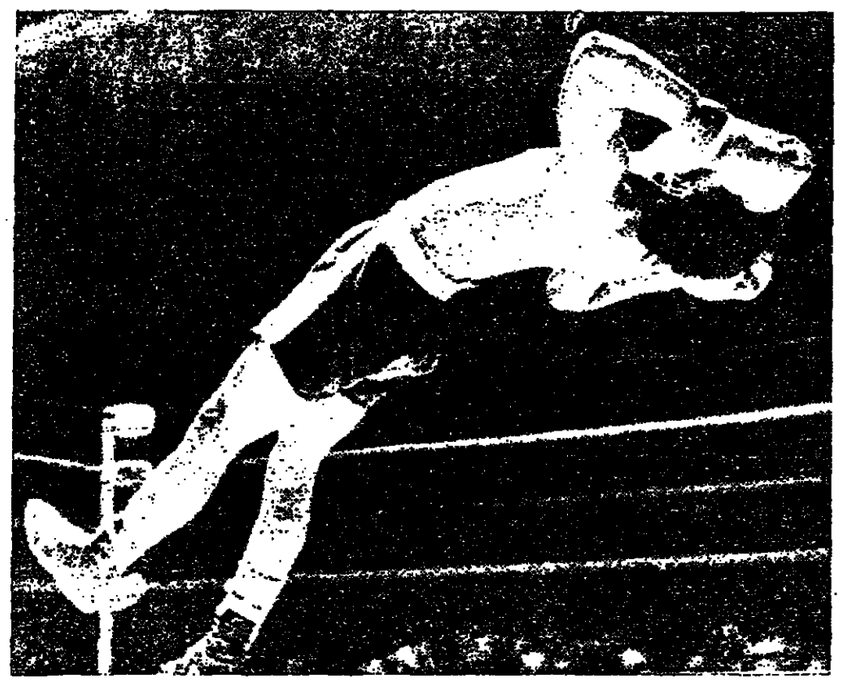
Once amazing as a last-place team that surged to first, they plunged to fifth last season with 71 victories, 91 defeats and uncounted injuries. Gone are Willie Mays, Ray Sadecki, Ted Martinez, Tug McGraw, Ken Boswell, Duffy Dyer, Don Hahn, Dave Schneck, some of Tom Seaver's fastball and maybe all of Cleon Jones's torn knee cartilage. Newly arrived are Joe Torre, Gene Clines, Del Unser, Mac Scarce and Seaver's 30th birthday.

"Our strongest suit," says McDonald, the new general manager, "is the top three of the pitching staff: Seaver, Jon Matlack and Jerry Koosman. Our *biggest questions are the No. 4* and No. 5 spots. If we fill those, then we can rebuild the bullpen around Bob Apodaca and Mac Scarce."

CHICAGO CUBS

Ninth in hitting, 11th in pitching, 12th and last in fielding in the league after wholesale trades a year ago broke up the oldest team in the division. The newcomers to the scene in Wrigley Field finished 22 games from the top with only Bill Madlock batting over .300 and only Rick Reuschel pitching 13 victories.

Rick Monday, who was mentioned in trades, remains, but Billy Williams, who hit only 16 home runs and reached his 36th birthday, is gone. He went to the Oakland A's for two good relief pitchers, Darold Knowles and Bob Locker, and a utility infielder, Manny Trillo.



Associated Press.

ARC OF DEFEAT—Manuel de Jesus falls backwards as he is about to become knockout victim of welterweight Ike Hooks in a preliminary bout in Miami Beach.

Tennis Group Now Takes In More Territory

AMELIA ISLAND, Fla., Feb. 18 (UPI).—*The U.S. Lawn* Tennis Association has deleted the word "Lawn" from its name and now will be known as the *U.S. Tennis Association.*

"We feel that the 'Lawn' reference has been confusing, a block to involvement in the association," said Richard Botsch, president of the USTA's Middle States section, which proposed the change at a meeting here.

"It doesn't properly describe the scope of the association's work in all tennis today. We're interested in all players on all surfaces—grass, clay, indoor, whatever."

Baseball Hall of Fame Dispute Is Long Extra-Inning Affair

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (NYT).—Fred Lindstrom, Jimmy Dykes, Travis Jackson, Joe Gordon, Johnny Vander Meer—not many days pass, especially at this season, without letters explaining why this worthy character or that one should be stuffed and mounted for the Baseball Hall of Fame. It has been remarked here in the past that there were two schools of thought regarding admission to the little brick house in Cooperstown, N.Y., and that *peace would come to Israel and* the Arabs before these conflicting views were reconciled, even if Henry Kissinger were the baseball commissioner. To some, the absence of Pete Reiser, John Mize and Terry Moore from the shrine proves the incompetence of the electorate; to others, the presence of Joe Tinker and Lefty Gomez confirms it.

Well, a few of us are privileged to receive from time to time communications from an authority who signs himself "Landis" and appears to have access to information not readily available to people. Recently he forwarded a complete breakdown of voting *in the first Hall of Fame election* of players of the 30th century. It reveals a great deal about how members of the Baseball Writers Association 40 years ago regarded players of their time and the recent past.

Results of the first vote were announced on Jan. 20, 1936. Then, as now, mortals became immortal only if named on 75 per cent of the ballots, or 170 out of 226 that year. All but four electors plumped for Ty Cobb, who led four companions in with his 223 votes. Behind him, walking abreast, were Babe Ruth and Honus Wagner, each omitted from 11 ballots. Then came Christy Mathewson, 205, and Walter Johnson, 189. All save Matty were alive, by the way.

Weighed and found wanting were Larry Lajoie, 146; Tris Speaker, 133; Cy Young, 111; Rogers Hornsby, 105, and Mickey Cochrane, 80.

Waiting List

From there the parade grew long: George Sisler, 77; Eddie Collins, 60; Jimmy Collins, 58; Grover Cleveland Alexander, 55; Lou Gehrig, 51; Roger Bresnahan, 47; Willie Keeler, 40; Rube Waddell, 33; Jimmy Foxx, 21; Big Ed Walsh, 20; Ed Delehanty, 17; Pie Traynor, 16; Frank Frisch, 14; Lefty Grove, 12; Hal Chase, 11; Ross Youngs, 10; Billy Terry, 9; Johnny Kling, 8; Lou Criger, 7; Johnny Evers and Three-Finger Brown, 6; Frank Chance, 5; *Ray Schalk*, John McGraw and Al Simmons, 4; Chief Bender, Ed Roush and Shoeless Joe Jackson, 2.

Finally came a ragtag dozen with only one supporter each: Rube Marquard, Nap Rucker, Jake Daubert, Sam Crawford, Connie Mack, Kid Elberfield, *Dizzy Dean, Charley Gehringer,* Home Run Baker, Fred Clarke, Dazzy Vance and Gabby Hartnett.

Suppose the 25 leaders were assembled on one squad, what kind of team would we have? A pennant-winner, though rather awkwardly balanced with seven *pitchers, five outfielders, four* first basemen, four second basemen, two third basemen, two catchers and Wagner all by himself at shortstop. Of course one of the first basemen, Foxx, also caught and played third base and as a designated hitter he would be better than an empty uniform.

The respect Mickey Cochrane commanded among his contemporaries is striking. He was still active in 1936, would have one more season as player-manager *in Detroit before a pitch by Bump* Hadley would finish him with a cracked skull. As we grow older most of us tend to remember yesterday's stars as larger than life, yet Cochrane's contemporaries ranked him as the greatest of all catchers, 10th on the all-time list regardless of position.

Among the Missing

Bresnahan was 16th, and Bill Dickey, after seven seasons with the Yankees, didn't get a call. Neither, for that matter, did Harry Heilmann, Jack Chesbro, Waite Hoyt, Herb Pennock, Earle Combs, Eppa Rixey, Dave Bancroft, Zach Wheat and dozens of others now enshrined complete with flannel halo.

Other comparisons are equally interesting. The voters of 1936 *obviously shared Connie Mack's* view that Jimmy Collins was the best of all third basemen. He drew 58 votes against 16 for Traynor, who gets the job on most all-time teams today. Consider also the pecking order among second basemen—Lajoie easily the best followed by Hornsby and then Eddie Collins, with a mere 14 votes for the redoubtable Frisch. George Sisler, of course, was enormously superior to Gehrig around first base or *the plate.*

It is worth noting that when the 1936 electorate considered the best outfielders of the century, Wee Willie Keeler was the fourth name that came to mind. Also, that although Ross Youngs drew 10 votes and was 26th in the all-time list that year, he didn't make the Hall of Fame until 1972. By that time, voters had combed through the alphabet to honor outfielders from Burkett to Williams.

Still, Youngs did better than two others who drew support in the first election. Kling and Criger haven't made it to this day. Neither have Chase (11 votes) and Shoeless Joe Jackson (2), merely because they were crooked (involved in the 1919 Black Sox scandal). Hasn't the statute of limitations run out on them?

Spanish Soccer Plays Game With the Use of Foreigners

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Feb. 18 (IHT).—The Roberto Martinez case, which has been preoccupying and confusing European soccer, has at least two important implications. One, inevitably, regards qualification of international players. The other concerns the use of foreign players by clubs.

Martinez is the Argentinian forward who this season has been knocking in goals for Spain and Real Madrid, happily enough till the Basque clubs Bilbao and San Sebastian made an issue of his qualification and queried the validity of his birth certificate. It now seems quite certain that both his father and his grandfather were born not in Spain but in Argentina, which means that he should never even have *been allowed to play in Spain* as an *oriundo*, let alone play for the national team. This season, let it be recalled, he helped Spain to 2-1 away victories *against both Denmark (who were* outraged) and Scotland (who tied the return, 1-1, in Valencia this month and is being surprisingly passive about it.)

The Fédération Internationale de Football Association did tighten its rules a few years ago to prevent the colossal fiasco of players *like Ladislao Kubala,* now, ironically, the manager of the Spanish international team. He played for Czechoslovakia and Hungary, his native country, then was *naturalized and played* for Spain. Equally farcical was the case of José Altafini, still scoring goals this season for Juventus of Turin at the age of 37, who played for Brazil in the 1958 World Cup and in the 1962 tournament played for Italy as an oriundo.

Cable Joke

The laugh was emphatically on Spain, however, early in 1954. Due to face Turkey in a World Cup playoff in Rome, Spain suddenly received a cable there from FIFA saying Kubala was ineligible. Kubala didn't play, the game was drawn, and Turkey got through on the toss of a coin. Then it transpired that FIFA hadn't sent the cable. One's sympathy for Spain was limited. It has always tried to cut corners, take the easy option, use dubiously qualified players who were developed abroad. The Martinez case is another well deserved rap over the knuckles for Spain.

The point is, as one saw when their Martinez-less team struggled to a draw with the Scots, that their native football has been impoverished by the reliance on foreign stars. The point will not be lost on the member countries of the European Economic Community who, as a result of a recent decision in the high court of the EEC at Luxembourg, may find themselves under pressure to let in foreign players from member nations. Spain, in fact, did have another Argentinian on the field against Scotland, in Garate; *but even he was not* enough to inspire them, and eventually was replaced.

Present qualification under FIFA (and European Union) rules seems still ill conceived. At present, a man qualifies on birth, on naturalization (provided he has never played for his original country) and on his father's birth. Even here Martinez looks to have been most dubiously qualified, since it was apparently his *grandfather's birth that got him into Spain.*

On the field in Valencia, properly qualified under these rules, but doubtfully in logic, was David Harvey, the excellent Scottish goalkeeper. A Leeds United man, he was born in Leeds, but his father was born in Scotland.

Willie Mosconi Shoots a Fast Game of Pool

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (NYT).—White-haired and chunky in a tuxedo, Willie Mosconi quickly chalks his cue and hurries around the green-felt table with the graceful assurance of a champion. Stroke, *click, thunk. Quickly he* chalks his cue again and hurries to his next shot.

Willie Mosconi held the world pocket-billiards title 13 times in the 17-year span from 1941 through 1957, a domination unmatched in almost any game. Except for Sam Snead the golfer, Willie Mosconi's contemporaries have faded as their skills have deteriorated. But he remains a timeless performer, as fascinating at age 61 as he was in another era. During the revival run of "Abie's Irish Rose" on Broadway three decades ago, he was given two tickets to an evening performance. But he was committed to a match with Ralph Greenleaf in a Times Square tournament that began at 8 o'clock. Greenleaf broke the rack.

"He never got another shot," Willie Mosconi was saying. "I ran 125 balls. At the 8:30 curtain, I was in my seat in the theater two blocks away."

In an earlier era, automobiles had running boards and rumble seats; billiard parlors were gloomy and smokey. Willie Mosconi spent several years in those autos and billiards parlors. Most travelers talk of being on the road but he describes it as being "on the highway," as dusty as some of them were as he toured America spreading the gospel of pocket billiards. Banjo music on the soundtrack, please.

Well-Paid Player

"I went on the highway in 1933 when I was still 19," he said. "I'd do as many as four exhibitions a day if the towns were close, like Topeka, Wichita, Lawrence and Pittsburg; that's Pittsburg, Kansas. I always had the best player in town waiting to play me. I went wherever they assigned me I was making $600 a month, a good living then. After the first year I developed the trick-shot routine."

He is now giving his exhibitions on television.

"I always was a fast player," he was saying now, after the exhibition on an ebonite table imported for the occasion. "I always had the ability to visualize the shots ahead. I could tell you within an inch or two where the ball would be after I made 13 straight. Greenleaf used to play position to within two inches of where he wanted the ball, but I shortened that to one inch. As soon as I did, I told him, 'You belong to me.' And he did. I was younger. I had better eyesight."

Mosconi once ran 526 balls, still the record. One of his contemporaries, Onofrio Lauri, claimed that Mosconi's victims were "punch-drunk" after a match.

"That's because I had the tendency to stick the knife in and twist," Mosconi said. "I won 150 to 0 many times. I once beat Greenleaf, 150 to minus 11, he scratched that often. I once kept two guys sitting down three days in Kansas City, they never got a ball. Benny Allen and Walter Franklin. I shut out one of them, I forget which, in the afternoon and the other started to razz him. I told him, 'You better keep quiet, it's your turn tonight.' I shut him out that night. It went like that all three days."

In the Swing

His father owned a billiard parlor in Philadelphia but forbade him to play there. His father wanted him to follow in the dance steps of Willie's uncles, Charles and Louis.

"They headlined the Palace vaudeville 58 times. My father sent me to dancing school but then I'd have to wait around for an hour for him to pick me up. There was a table there and that's where I learned to play."

The child prodigy developed into a teen-aged wonder and then into a champion.

"Luther Lassiter has a big reputation now but I must've played him 30 times and he never beat me a game in his life. I chased him all over North Carolina, trying to get some of his money. But it was never really his money. He always had sponsors. As soon as I retired, he was one of the first to yell how he could beat me."

His retirement from competition in 1957 coincided with a stroke that *affected his cue stroke* for nearly a year. Not that he has avoided competition since then.

"I was willing to go against Minnesota Fats a few years ago for $100,000 in a 2,000-point game and give him 600 points to start with. We even rented a ballroom in Philadelphia for it. I sent him a registered letter but he claims he never got the letter. The guy can't play at all. He never beat anybody. The boys playing today could spot him 50 points in a 100-point game and beat him."

Remains Unbeaten

Indiana Clinches Share Of Its Conference Title

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Indiana, the No. 1 team in the nation, routed Wisconsin, 93-58, yesterday to become only the third team to win or tie for the Big 10 college basketball title three successive years.

The victory guaranteed Indiana, 14-0 in Big 10 play and 25-0 for the season, at least a share of first place in the conference. Indiana can wrap up the title with a victory over second-place Purdue Saturday.

Wisconsin, last in the conference, managed to close to within two points early in the first half. But then Indiana outscored Wisconsin, 28-8, for a 48-24 lead. The Hoosiers then scored the first eight points of the second half and it was all over.

Scott May led Indiana with 23 points while Kent Benson had 16 and Quinn Buckner 12. Dale Koehler, Wisconsin's leading scorer, was held to two free throws in the first half and finished with six points.

In other games involving ranked teams, Alabama, No. 5, downed Louisiana State, 80-76; Kentucky (8) ripped Mississippi, 108-89; Marquette (9) crushed Butler, 77-55; North Carolina (12) downed Virginia Tech, 87-75; Notre Dame (18) trounced St. Joseph's (Ind.), 97-81, and Toledo upset South Carolina (20), 78-72.

Leon Douglas scored 25 points and blocked 10 shots as Southeastern Conference leader Alabama defeated Louisiana State. Alabama led by as many as 15 shortly after the half but had to struggle to keep LSU from going ahead in the final minutes. LSU moved to within one point, 70-69, before Johnny Dill and Charles Cleveland combined for eight of Alabama's final 10 points. Glenn Hansen had 29 for LSU.

Freshman Jack Givens, starting his first game, scored 26 points to lead Kentucky past Mississippi in a game marred by eight technical fouls. The victory left Kentucky a game behind Alabama in the SEC race.

College Ratings

(The United Press International Board of Coaches top 20 major college basketball teams with first-place votes and won-lost records in parentheses.)

		Points
1	Indiana (41)	124-01	416
2.	UCLA (19-2)		363
3.	Maryland (18-3)		295
4.	North Caro. St. (18-3)		246
5	Alabama (19-2)		218
6	Louisville (17-2)		206
7.	Arizona State (19-2)		163
8.	Kentucky (16-3)		127
9.	Marquette (17-5)		55
10.	So. California (15-5)		50
11	Oregon State (14-9)		23
12.	North Carolina (15-6)		24
13.	Arizona (17-4)		12
14.	Texas-El Paso (16-4)		11
15.	Utah State (17-4)		10
16.	LaSalle (19-4)		8
17.	Nevada-Las Vegas (18-4)		7
18.	Notre Dame (15-7)		6
	Kansas (15-6)		6
20.	South Carolina (15-6)		5

O. J. Simpson Bowls Over Foes in Leading Superstars

ROTONDA, Fla., Feb. 18 (AP).—O.J. Simpson moved into a commanding lead over defending champion Kyle Rote jr. and 1973 Victor Bob Seagren yesterday after the first five events in the $122,000 Superstars finals.

A first place in bowling with a score of 185 gave Simpson 29 1/2 points entering today's final five events. He placed second in three other events—tennis, rowing and weight lifting.

The running star of the National Football League's Buffalo *Bills is aiming at the* $25,000 first-place money.

Rote, a soccer player for the Dallas Tornado, won the tennis and swimming competition and totaled 22 points.

Pole Vaulter Bob Seagren, winner of the first Superstars competition in 1973, was in third place with 17 points on a first in rowing and second in swimming.

Other point totals were: football's Franco Harris, 14; football's Phil Villapiano, 13 1/2; tennis's Marty Riessen, 7; skier Hugo Nindl, 5; baseball's Lou Brock, 4; pole vaulter Steve Smith, 3; football's Lawrence McCutcheon, 2; baseball's Mike Hargrove, football's Jack Ham and speed skater Art Schenk, 1; and basketball's John Havlicek, 0.

The points are awarded on the basis of 10 for first place, seven for second, four for third, two for fourth and one for fifth.

Rote defeated Simpson, 6-4, in the finals of the tennis competition and broke his record for *the 100-meter swim with a time* of 1 minute 8.03 seconds. Seagren won the 100-yard rowing event in 59.4 seconds to Simpson's 60.1 seconds.

Harris, a running back for the NFL champion Pittsburgh Steelers, won the weightlifting title with 270 pounds to 250 pounds *each for Simpson and Villapiano.*

All the "superstars" who qualified for the final in preliminary competitions compete in 10 events each, but not in their specialty.

College Basketball

East

Cheyney St. 90, E. Stroudsburg 70.
Dickinson 86, Swarthmore 69.
Ithaca 66, Cortland St. 55.
Lebanon Valley 96, Ursinus 92.
LIU 82, St. Francis (Pa.) 60.
Penn St. 73, Colgate 59.
Queens Coll. 62, Stevens Tech 39
Seton Hall 104, Biscayne 73.
Siena 103, Canisius 88.
Tufts 100, Brandeis 70
Upsala 72, Montclair St. 67.
Wagner 106, *Stony Brook 59.*

South

Alabama A-M 53, Livingston 44.
Alabama 80, LSU 76.
American U. 77, Drexel 76 (o't)
Frank.-Marsh. 79, Johns Hopkins 78 (o't)
Kentucky 108, Mississippi 89.
Middl. Tenn. 83, E. Kentucky 77.
Mississippi St. 77, Georgia 71
N. Carolina 87, Virginia Tech 75.
Old Dominion 86, Randolph Macon 85 (2 o't's).
Richmond 84, W. Virginia 82 (o't).
Tennessee 85, Florida 84
Vanderbilt 85, Auburn 78.
Virginia St. 117 Fayetteville St. 95.
W. Kentucky 99, Morehead St. 86.

Midwest

Bowling Green 91, Loyola (Ill.) 68.
Creighton 90, St. Thomas (Minn.) 64.
Detroit 82, Bradley 75.
Indiana 93, Wisconsin 58.
Marquette 77, Butler 55.
Michigan St. 90, Iowa 78.
Michigan 67, Minnesota 65 (o't).
Notre Dame 97, St. Joseph (Ind.) 81.
Ohio U 80, Fairfield 61.
Ohio St. 84, Northwestern 66.

Southwest

Lamar 90, Arkansas St. 71.
S.F. Austin 113, Texas A-I 90.

West

Denver 74, Regis 70.

WHA Results

Chicago 6, Indianapolis 5 (Palement, Coates, Baltimore, Lomenda, Morris, Mara; Bond, Heatley, Wiste, Whidden, Hardy).
Minnesota 2, Cleveland 1 (Gambucci, Connelly; Cardwell).
Houston 5, Quebec 3 (Sherritt, Preston, Mark Howe, Schella, Labossiere; Bordeleau, Houle, Jordan).

ABA Results

Monday's Games

Utah 114, Memphis 100 (Boone 30, Malone 29; Pinch 17, Williams 14, Jones 14).
Indiana 100, St. Louis 99 (McGinnis 29, Hillman 23; Barnes 35, Lucas 28).
New York 120, Virginia 104 (Erving 25, Kenon 22; Robbins 17, Jackson 14).

Cox Defeats Lutz

FORT WORTH, Texas, Feb. 18 (AP).—Britain's Mark Cox upset fifth-seeded Bob Lutz of the United States, 6-4, 6-4, last night in the first round of the Fort Worth World Championship Tennis classic.

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Observer

A Great Man's Portrait

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Here is a series of vignettes attempting to answer that most difficult question, why was George Washington a great man?

One day in the 1790s, word spread through the capital that George Washington was sick and tired of Thomas Jefferson's constant bickering with Alexander Hamilton. That afternoon a man named J. Edgar Hoover was admitted to George Washington's office.



Baker

"I have been keeping an eye on this Jefferson," said the visitor, "and have here ye goods to justify giving him ye heave-ho from ye cabinet." He offered George Washington a dossier.

George Washington recoiled and asked what was in it. "Ye transcripts of Jefferson's activities while wenching," said Hoover, "as well as recordings of his dinner-table criticism of ye government."

George Washington took the dossier and deposited it in his fireplace where it burned to ashes while he was having Hoover thrown into the street.

"It would have been unworthy of my office," he told Martha Washington afterward, "to do ye throwing myself."

* * *

George Washington's spelling was terrible. Everybody in the government was laughing about it. "Ye President," went the joke, "cannot chew gum and spell at ye same time."

One day Alexander Hamilton suggested that he hire a ghost-speller, who would make sure that George Washington didn't spell anything indiscreet.

George Washington had Hamilton thrown out of his office with orders not to show his face there for a week. In his explanation to Hamilton, he wrote, "If I begin by hirring a gost to spel for me, I shal next higher gosts to rite my speches, and then gosts to do my thinkkeng, and then gosts to construck an immidge for me, and I shal end up with nuthing to do but travel around ye contry makynge foollish speches and eating chiken diners."

* * *

All through his later years, George Washington was afflicted with a nagging mother. She would go around Virginia telling neighbors that George Washington was a merciless tightwad who never came to visit his old mother and wouldn't send her enough money to live on.

One day a man passionately devoted to George Washington came to see him. His name was Charles Colson. He had heard the stories told by George Washington's mother and thought something should be done to shut the old lady up. George Washington recoiled. "For you," Colson told him, "I would walk over your mother."

George Washington had Colson thrown out of the country.

* * *

Tom Paine came to see George Washington about spreading freedom all over the world. Paine was particularly worried about Asia, which, he feared, would go monarchist unless George Washington committed the United States to stopping the spread of royalism.

If that occurred, Paine warned, the free world would be outflanked by monarchism in both the Pacific and the Atlantic. Paine proposed a vast intelligence agency to destabilize hostile governments, a standing army prepared to fight anywhere on earth, a highly mobile secretary of state and...

* * *

George Washington interrupted to ask Paine if he was feeling well. "Never better," Paine said. George Washington said, "In that case," and had Paine thrown into the street.

George Washington, who was always angry with the press, was furious one morning when the papers reported that he intended to change his image and, for this purpose, had ordered a new shoulder-length wig. Martha, who was in the office, said, "Somebody has been leaking to ye press and I will bet it is John Adams."

George Washington said, well, there was nothing he could do about it. "Nonsense, George," said Martha. "You are ye President, ye only President ye country has. You could create a federal police force and have footpads trail this Adams to catch him while committing ye leaks."

George Washington had Martha thrown out of his office.

Mary Blume

Actor McDowell: The Tricky Middle Part

LONDON (IHT).—A kindly old lady is feeding the pigeons in a Kensington street: "Eat, you little buggers," she croons. Upstairs, in a restaurant with a sort of mod Moroccan decor, the actor Malcolm McDowell displays a discriminating palate.

"This cheesecake has been in the fridge next to some fish," he says. "Mackerel," he adds finely. He wolfs it down and delivers himself of a wide range of opinions.

He detests: Peter Bogdanovich, the Oval Office, John Schlesinger's recent work, Paris, Barbara Walters. He likes: cricket, Elizabeth Taylor and James Stewart, the London Times, early Dietrich. "You know she was being spoken to by the director and she was making it all real. That's great art," he says.

"The thing is I respect so few people. I'm pretty open about whom I don't like. I suppose that's why I've only made six movies. James Caan has made 12 this past year."

McDowell's views are expository rather than definitive, with quick shifts of mood and opinion. Like most good actors he's not all of a piece, but unlike many he doesn't pretend to be.

The person he respects most is director Lindsay Anderson: "He is my greatest influence, my only influence." Anderson gave McDowell his first movie role in "If..." and they worked together on the strange and underrated "O Lucky Man!" a sort of "Pilgrim's Progress" loosely inspired by McDowell's experiences as a coffee salesman in the north of England.

He made a huge splash in Stanley Kubrick's "A Clockwork Orange," which he now says he wasn't right for, played a paraplegic for Bryan Forbes in "The Raging Moon," and was endlessly pursued by a helicopter in Joseph Losey's "Figures in a Landscape." He has just finished "Royal Flash," a Victorian adventure comedy directed by Richard Lester.

At the moment he is taking singing lessons for a film of "The Tempest," in which he replaces Mia Farrow as Ariel. The veteran Michael Powell ("The Red Shoes") will direct, shooting will take place on a Greek island, and Prospero will be James Mason, whom McDowell admires intensely.



Malcolm McDowell as he appears in "Royal Flash."

"I think being a great actor is something that happens over years, it's not one performance," he says. "Donald O'Connor in 'Singin' in the Rain' gives a great performance, but he's not a great actor. Mason is."

McDowell knows that right now he is headed for the tricky middle part of his career: too far along to be promising but not yet, like Mason, established as excellent despite his films. "When you've had good parts and good directors, as you go on you realize it's going to run out. You can't keep working for the best people."

He has started his own company, Travis Productions, named after the characters he played in the Anderson films. "It's a terrible prospect to settle for second best, but if I must I'd rather they were my own productions. I think I've changed my attitude to the business I'm in. I was idealistic, now I'm realistic, which means I won't be making as good films."

He has the face of an angel that not only fell but thudded to earth, with odd blue eyes, the right one set just a bit higher than the left. He was deeply hurt when a friend, hearing about "The Tempest," said, "Oh, a vicious Ariel at last." The image of the dreadful droog Alex in "A Clockwork Orange" is hard to erase, perhaps unerasable, which may be why McDowell now says the film was fascistic and that he was wrong for the part. He says the actor's job is to be a chameleon:

"If I gave Kubrick what I would give Lindsay Anderson, he wouldn't like it very much." Kubrick shoots very slowly; in "Royal Flash" Richard Lester worked at speed and McDowell had just done a comedy scene that Lester was frantically shaving down to exactly eight seconds.

"I never thought of it as comedy," McDowell says. "If they'd laughed I'd have been suspicious. It's like when the crew applaud, you know they want to go home for lunch. Comedy is only playing a situation in a hopefully realistic way."

McDowell is a Yorkshireman and he likes to come on as very canny. "I prefer to work in movies, I'm very un-English in that way," he says. "I prefer film, it's more bizarre, it's very calculated, like a chess game."

Anderson has spoken of his sharpness of outline and absolute believability. Lester says, "Malcolm's a very hard worker and he moves like a dream, which is one of my hopes, that an actor would be able to use his body. He's a very accurate actor. He can give you the same line five times in a row if you want it or he can keep changing." Anderson also says McDowell has incredible security about who he is; McDowell says this isn't so.

"I think I make up my mind early and stick to it. I think the actor has to give confidence to the director, as well as to the dresser and everyone else. It's up to the leading actor to set an example of niceness. I don't mean one should think about it, one should do it."

When McDowell abandoned his coffee selling in the tea-drinking North, he came to London, which was like a golden city. "I'll never forget when I came to London and I walked in the East End and every shop in one street was devoted to navigational equipment, every shop! I thought, to have this—this is a great city."

He landed a job with the Royal Shakespeare Company, hated it and walked out, after telling off Peter Hall. His approach to work is purely intuitive. "You always feel you can do anything. When you start you go into another you. It's very much like Zen Buddhism, putting things in compartments, separating things. Acting—I just knew I could do it as well as anyone else. An actor has to do that himself to himself. You have to believe that more than anything in life."

McDowell went to the United States to promote "A Clockwork Orange," a rather abrasive trip, especially as his relationship with Kubrick was at a low. Hollywood made him feel very European:

"European actors are more involved in projects, American cinema is still based on Steve McQueen and Robert Redford. If you can get them, you get the money, follow the money. When you're filming, the operator will say to the director, where shall we go, guy? And they say, follow the money, which means that when characters go two ways the camera follows the star. Sometimes I wish they'd follow the other person.

"America is the most amazing country in the world. Films there are a different business. I have nothing in common with them, although I admire what they do. Although," he adds on reflection, "I suppose you hear that whirr of the camera anywhere and something happens."

What happens?

"I suppose you just light up. You're on!"

PEOPLE: *Baryshnikov Sprains Ankle During Ballet*

Ballet star Mikhail Baryshnikov, who recently defected from the Soviet Union, sprained his left ankle Monday night during a performance in Sydney with Natalia Makarova, another defector from the Soviet Union and the Kirov ballet. "He took this incredible leap," according to a spokesman, "one of the things he is famous for—and then appeared to come down off balance. I was sitting in the audience and you could see the ankle swell as he continued his performance." Finally Baryshnikov signaled for help. He was treated at a local hospital and, the spokesman said, it will be only a few days before he can resume dancing.

* * *

Recently when actress Merle Oberon married actor Robert Wolder, 38, her age was reported by People as 57. Other publications had her well past 65 and one wire service came up with a story about a missing birth certificate. Enter Peoplereader Al Hix: "She was born Estelle Merle O'Brien in Tasmania, Australia, on February 19, 1914. I am sure of this, because my birthday is Feb. 19, too, and she was four years older than I when we worked on 'Désirée' together in '54." Happy birthday, Mrs. Wolder and Mr. Hix.

* * *

Marta Casals, widow of cellist Pablo Casals, and pianist Eugene Istomin were married twice last weekend in a civil ceremony in New York and in a religious ceremony in a suburb of San Juan, Puerto Rico. There were two weddings, a spokesman said, because Istomin's mother was unable to travel to Puerto Rico where the former Mrs. Casals lives.

* * *

Bacteriologist Amalia Fleming, widow of Sir Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin, was elected president of the Association of Greek Women Scientists Tuesday in Athens. Lady Fleming, 66, was expelled from Greece and deprived of her Greek citizenship—she was born in Istanbul of Greek parents—in 1971 after being convicted of plotting to free a would-be assassin of former dictator George Papadopoulos.

* * *

Recently sued for divorce in Florida by his seventh wife, Mickey Rooney has been sued in Los Angeles by his fourth wife



Merle O'Brien

... in '73 pl...

for $14,350 in back alim... Elaine Mannken Rooney ch... ed that Rooney stopped pa... her $500 a month in 1969, years short of the date spec... in their 1961 agreement. ... is also asking for 7 per cent ... nual interest on the paym... due.

* * *

British rock star Rod Ste... says he had dinner with ... dent Ford's daughter Susa... the White House. Miss Ford ... it never happened. Stewart... lead singer for The Faces, ... quoted by London newspa... Tuesday as saying that he ... met the President's 17-year ... daughter at his Washington ... cert Saturday night, dined ... her at the White House Mo... night and hoped to see her a... But Sheila Weidenfeld, press ... retary to Mrs. Ford, said ... Stewart had invited Susan ... his concert and she went ... a party of six others. W... there, Mrs. Weidenfeld said, ... Ford chatted with the si... and then phoned him in ... York on Monday to thank ... for the concert tickets. ... ing their conversation, Stew... asked Miss Ford out to din... "She said she couldn't go ... for dinner but if he wanted ... stop by at the White House, ... would be fine," Mrs. Weiden... said. Later, Stewart called ... Ford from New York to say ... wouldn't be able to come ... Washington.

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